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**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The March of the Nations

by RUFUS STEELE

World Gets a Peace Pledge

Mussolini Pact Is Accepted

America Gives Word at Geneva

Russia Bids for Recognition

Soft Coal May Be Regulated

Gulf Stream Veers Shoreward

THE peace of the world for 10 years is given a definite pledge by the five leading nations. Britain, France, Italy and Germany, all members of the League, reach an agreement over the week-end to sign the four-power pact put forward by Premier Mussolini. When the Disarmament Conference convenes on Monday Norman H. Davis, ambassador at large, announces that the United States, not a League member, will consult when peace is menaced, and, if agreeing as to the identity of the aggressor, will renounce its rights as a neutral, thus giving unified force to the powers. Mr. Davis declares American aid in supervising and controlling armaments will be effective, automatic and permanent. He opposes brusque revision of treaties, urges maintenance of territorial status quo, accepts the MacDonald plan—Thus American isolation is sacrificed in the name of world peace.

¶ Rome sees the four leading European nations make sacrifices of personal views to reach agreement on the Mussolini pact. In particular, France had made certain reservations to the original draft which Germany refused to accept, and these are now compromised. The four powers bind themselves to refrain for 10 years from using force in settling disputes and to consult on all problems involving the peace of Europe. It is agreed that the revision of the post-war treaties is possible. Disarmament is to follow means worked out at Geneva. The revised Mussolini draft relieves the alarm felt by the smaller powers. The World Economic Conference is given a mandate to go ahead—What that parley does is lifted out of jeopardy.

¶ Geneva sees the fruition of its hopes. It regards the Roosevelt peace message as the blow driving the Mussolini four-power pact along to agreement. With the United States voicing its definite undertakings in the Disarmament Conference and with France accepting the MacDonald plan, in addition to the news from Rome, the way is cleared with unexpected swiftness for the handling of many important matters of security and trade so as to free statesmen to agree on economic questions to arise at London. The nations are making several new records in a day—But notably a new record for bringing their thinking into line constructively each with the other.

¶ The United States observes National Maritime Day for the first time. The celebration centers at Savannah, Ga., on the 114th anniversary of the sailing of the first steamship to cross the Atlantic Ocean. The little 350-ton Savannah, which left the southern port on May 22, 1819, with Capt. Moses Rogers as master, also carried sail and ran out of coal in crossing, but reached England in 29 days. Like many pioneers, the Savannah was no great financial success—But the example it set has proved priceless.

¶ Soviet Russia wonders whether the American "new deal" affords it any actual hope of recognition. The Roosevelt arms and economic world appeal was addressed to Russia along with 53 other countries, but Moscow wants something much more formal before concluding that recognition is at last at hand. The Soviet holds out a bait through its industrial organ. It points to imports from the United States reaching $115,000,000 in 1930 and dropping to $15,000,000 in 1932. The Russians like and desire American electric equipment, machinery and seeds, but political relations must precede those of trade—Trade, say they, must be protected from whims.

¶ The American soft coal industry may come in at last for revolutionary regulation. This field, the most bitterly competitive among raw material industries, realizes the authority over it which would go to the President under the industrial recovery act and congressmen from the bituminous states study the measure with mixed hope and alarm. Presidents Harding and Coolidge tried vainly for improved soft coal conditions, and in 1930 President Hoover cited "a demoralization of the industry and a depth of human misery." The new measure aims to find what producers have never found for themselves—A code of fair competition.

¶ The fickle Gulf Stream has moved shoreward. Capt. George H. Grant of the United Fruit steamer San Blas brings word to Boston that the indigo current, with its inner edge usually about 200 miles off Nantucket lightship, is now only 80 miles away. Instead of taking a northeast course from Cape Hatteras the new course is east-northeast. The speed has increased from three to five knots. This mighty and mysterious warm river through the sea sends up the thermometer for Florida in the winter—But New England hardly requires a similar service in the summer.

Roosevelt Has Power to Bring Order to Soft Coal Industry

Under Industrial Control Bill, President Can Impose Code of Fair Practice That Would Stop Cutthroat Competition

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 22—Under the new Industrial Recovery Act, Mr. Roosevelt becomes the first President to have full authority—if he sees fit—to bring order to the soft coal industry. The bituminous trade has suddenly sensed the situation and views it with mingled hope and alarm.

There is no more bitterly competitive raw material industry in the United States, and spokesmen for the soft coal fields in Congress are consequently lining up on different sides, Senator Matthew M. Neely (D.) of West Virginia supports the new bill following a call at the White House at which the coal industry was discussed.

On the other hand, his fellow Democrat, Senator M. M. Logan of Kentucky says that Kentucky coal operators are already in arms against the possibilities in the bill and that he will probably vote against it. Senator Henry D. Hatfield (R.) of Kentucky, will also oppose the bill, charging that it paves the way for a nationalized industry.

The political situation has to be understood in relation to the background of the whole disturbed industry. According to Senator Neely, run-of-mine coal now sells at pit mouth in his State for as low as $1 a ton, or lower. Operators keep producing only because it is cheaper to stay open than to shut down, with consequent depression of plant.

Chaos in the coal industry is no new condition. A succession of American Presidents have admitted their helplessness in the face of it. After the eight months' coal strike of 1921 President Harding established the United States Coal Commission, of which Mr. John Hays Hammond was head, and which worked two years on a momentous report which Congress never supplied money enough to publish; Mr. Coolidge in turn sought unavailingly to bring operators and miners together, while

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Federation Seeks To Make Music An Asset of Leisure

National Group Opens Its Biennial Convention at Minneapolis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 22—A musical movement, designed to awaken individuals, entire communities and the nation to new activity, received the attention of the National Federation of Music Clubs at the opening here yesterday of its eighteenth biennial convention.

This movement, said Mrs. Elmer James Ottaway of Port Huron, Mich., president of the federation, seeks the development of a civilization which will not degenerate under greater leisure.

"It is our sacred obligation to support a type of education in our schools and colleges, a training of the young in our homes, a design for living which will fill leisure hours with durable satisfactions," Mrs. Ottaway said. "Music, therefore, assumes a rôle of tremendous importance, which, if denied at this critical moment by unintelligent cuts in appropriations for education, will deprive future citizens of that thing which they will need most, and will never have if education denies it to them—a consuming and inspiring interest beyond that of earning a living. Each of us should care for something that will be absorbing, stimulating and an asset to life."

Mrs. Ottaway pointed out that the 5000 musical organizations and 400,000 members brought into working relation through the federation have played no small part in maintaining the stability and calm courage of the American people through the business slump.

The record of the past four years under Mrs. Ottaway's administration shows that the clubs of the federation have sponsored 150 state choral festivals and a minimum of 400,000 performances of American composi-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

Equality With Men Asked in Hungary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—Equality with men in pay cuts is demanded by Hungarian women led by Countess Apponyi in a plea addressed to the Minister of Finance.

While the women admit the necessity of emergency measures in times of business slump, they contend that any special discrimination against the earnings of women as a class will weaken the ties of family life. Many war widows say that if their earnings are cut they will be unable to maintain their families.

A study of conditions of home life in Hungary based on the answers given to a questionnaire circulated by the National Council of Women among some 10,000 professional women workers, has shown that 20 per cent of the women authors of Hungary, 30 per cent of the women artists, 50 per cent of the teachers, 90 per cent of the physicians, and 96 per cent of the nurses are, at present, not only self-supporting but also responsible for partial support of their families. Furthermore, 36 per cent of these women, when taken as a whole, are supporting their husbands.

Big Guns Blast Way To Chicago Recovery

CHICAGO, May 22 (AP)—A week of "Let's Go, Chicago," proclaimed by Mayor Edward Kelly to help bring back prosperity opened today with a 21-gun salute from Naval Reserve boats on Lake Michigan.

From store fronts, street cars, display windows and taxicabs, banners appealed to the populace to "help prosperity along." The city's newspapers joined in the campaign, as did scores of business and trade organizations.

"Buy something now while the prices are low," said Mayor Kelly in a proclamation, "hire someone now, while jobs are needed badly, and clean up and dress up the city."

Chinese Disagree On Japan's Plan To Halt Conflict

Nanking Believed Divided on Invader's Demand to Stop 'Harassing'

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, May 22—The attempt, of Gen. Hwang Fu, former Foreign Minister, to arrange a truce in North China is being seriously handicapped owing to differences, both political and military, among the Chinese authorities. An influential group of former political leaders residing in the Tientsin foreign concession is taking advantage of Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang's departure to scheme for the overthrow of the local Kuomintang officers in order to regain their own former importance.

Meanwhile Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, as deputy military commander, while privately conceding that an armistice is desirable, declares himself bound to continue the offensive in obedience to the resolution of the last plenary session of the Kuomintang.

Minor independent generals would subside if the leaders set the example, but meantime they add to a confused situation. The Japanese are not making any decisive military movements at present in order to give the Chinese a last opportunity of agreeing to cease harassing the Japanese troops, but indications are that the Japanese patience is rapidly being exhausted.

The Japanese military are inclined to believe that the Chinese will be unable to reconcile the differences between the armistice factions and the aggressive factions until the Japanese troops actually pound the gates of Peiping and Tientsin, so they are disposed to wait only a few days longer

The Japanese say that a formal truce is unnecessary and is not expected now. Mere cessation of aggression would automatically be followed by Japanese withdrawal toward the Great Wall. Canton is refusing any assistance, but is insisting on no compromise with Japan.

Japanese Near Peiping

TOKYO, May 22 (AP)—A Rengo (Japanese) news agency dispatch from the front in North China said that the fourteenth infantry brigade of Maj.-Gen. Heijiro Hattori had occupied Tungchow, 13 miles east of Peiping, Sunday night and expected to enter the latter city immediately.

Despite denials by Lieut.-Gen. Kuniaki Koiso, chief of staff of Japanese continental armies, that his forces intended to occupy Peiping, Japanese columns swept on almost unresisted, apparently with no intention of stopping short of the old capital.

Bulk of Veterans Get Forest Jobs; Rest March Away

Attack of Bonus Army on Capital Falls to Wise Roosevelt Defense

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 22—The 1933 bonus army today ceased to exist as a threat to peace and order in the national capital.

The great majority of its 3000 members calmly watched a small group of die-hards march truculently away and then turned to their new duties as recruits in President Roosevelt's reforestation army.

Immediately after breakfast Fort Hunt automatically ceased to be a free guest house for bonus agitators and became a conditioning camp for a special veterans' unit in the conservation corps. Regular army and veterans' administration officials took over control and all men who declined to enroll for forest work were moved out and sent on their way whence they came.

The non-conformist minority marched away under instructions to mobilize a second bonus army and bring it back to Washington in July. But even among their own ranks there was little expectation that Capitol Hill would again witness a major gathering of bonus-seeking veterans, certainly not for many months to come.

The whole theory behind the march, the theory that great bodies of men have a right to demand special group benefits from Congress, regardless of the interests of the nation, has received a decided setback from today's events. The Roosevelt method of dealing with them has worked—it has convinced the great majority that the Government is already doing all it can to help them.

Instead of feeling justified in bringing pressure to bear to force just dues from an antagonistic government they now feel the Government is friendly and willing to help them to the fullest extent possible. Therefore, they are willing to accept temporary work in the forests, with the sense of security it implies, forget about the bonus and stop harassing a government which needs all its energies in the handling of the general recovery problem.

The minority group which spurned the $1-a-day wage consisted largely of the professional agitator type, many alleged to be Communists, who constituted the nucleus of the so-called "left wing" during last week's convention. "Right wing" leaders were first to accept the offer. The rank and file of the camp followed suit.

"The die-hards" worked hard yesterday to dissuade forestry recruits from deserting the bonus cause, but they were working against unequal odds. The splendid food and comfort the marchers have enjoyed provided a far more powerful argument for staying and working.

Peruvian Congress Approves Settling Of Leticia Dispute

LIMA, Peru, May 22 (By U. P.)—Settlement of the Leticia dispute with Colombia on the basis of the League of Nations' May 10 recommendations was approved by Congress 64 to 23, in secret session yesterday. The approval was in the form of a vote of confidence in the international policies of Foreign Minister Jose Manzanillo.

The League's recommendations, which have already been accepted by Colombia, provide:

1. Immediate evacuation of the port of Leticia by Peru.

2. The League will send an international commission to take over the Leticia Corridor, with power to administer it "in the name of Colombia," maintaining order by international forces to be selected by the commission.

3. The start of direct negotiations between Colombia and Peru, looking to a final settlement of the territorial quarrel.

4. Colombia will pay the entire cost of the commission's occupation of Leticia.

Peru's acceptance includes two conditions:

1. That Colombia guarantee the lives of Peruvians residing in the Leticia area;

2. That "serene, human" discussions of the Sept. 1, 1932, incident (the occupation of Leticia by Peruvian irregulars) be undertaken to settle the problem in a definite, honorable way."

Eight Words Are All Lindbergh Needed To Record His Flight Across Atlantic

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 22 (AP)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh tells his own laconic story of his various flights, in his hand-written log which was made public here yesterday as it was placed in the Jefferson Memorial building with the other trophies of his flights.

The feat of crossing the Atlantic, about which millions of words were written, is told in a brief two lines in the log as follows:

"May 20, 1927, and May 21, 1927.

"New York to Paris, 33 hours, 30 min."

However, in a notebook, also made public, in which he tells of preparations for the various flights, Colonel Lindbergh had written the following notes to jog his memory when he reached Paris.

"Arrange for care of plane. Arrange for guard. Cables. Arrange for clothes. Arrange for quarters." Then as an afterthought, "post cards—U. S."

In the log also are written meager facts of Colonel Lindbergh's four parachute jumps which gained him membership in the Caterpillar Club, to which only those who have saved their life by parachute jumps, are eligible.

"March 6, 1925," the log reads, "free drop after collision. One flight 30 mins. (ending in crash at about 4500 feet and chute drop. Complete washout)."

Ten days later "chute drop with Cadet Love, 280 ft."

While piloting the air mail between St. Louis and Chicago, "Sept. 16. St. Louis to Chicago, via route and to 10 miles north of Ottawa—4 hrs. 10 min.—where chute drop became necessary due to fog and no more gasoline.

"Nov. 3 struck low visibility and snow over Pekin, Ill. Flare failed to function. Jumped from 13,000 feet near Covell, Ill. Plane washed out."

United States Pledges Consultation To Prevent Threat to World Peace; Envoys Indorse Four-Power Plan

Prevention of Formation of Rival Blocs Leads in Importance

Revision of Treaties Kept Within League

Mussolini Plan Augmented by Direct References to Former Peace Pacts

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

ROME, May 22—A ten-year period of peace in Europe, guaranteed by the coöperation of Great Britain, France, Germany and Italy, is envisaged here with completion of the lengthy political negotiations for the four-power pact.

It is expected that the treaty will be signed in the near future as the result of the ambassadorial agreement reached Saturday. It followed an exchange of views between Premier Benito Mussolini, the British and French Ambassadors and Herr Hermann Goering, German Minister of Aviation, who was asked to hasten to Rome to attend the final phase of the negotiations.

Full agreement appears to have been reached on all points of the new text. The four-power pact now only awaits formal approval of the governments. While full credit should be given to Signor Mussolini for his initiative and for the statesmanship he displayed in carrying safely to completion the pact which had at first aroused apprehension and misgivings, there is no doubt that President Roosevelt's peace message was the decisive factor which induced the four powers to complete negotiations and take a more realistic view of the European situation.

Main Points Retained

The principal points in the original draft submitted by Signor Mussolini to the British Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, a little more than two months ago have all been retained in the new pact. In its new form, however, the document is considerably longer than the original Mussolini plan.

In addition to a fresh undertaking concerning collaboration between the four powers concerning disarmament and treaty revision, the document now contains direct references to engagements previously entered into by four powers such as the Locarno agreement and the Pact of Paris declaration against recourse to force, which are to form the basis of the nations' future politics.

The three fundamental points in the new pact are coöperation for peace among the four great powers which are also permanent members of the League of Nations Council; the question of revision to be carried out by peaceful means and through the League, and the problem of disarmament.

As to proposed collaboration between the four great powers there is no intention to establish any hegemony or impose their will on others, but merely to coöperate and consolidate each other in such a way as to prevent formation of rival blocs in which any of the great powers would find themselves opposed to others.

Objective of Collaboration

Its avowed object is collaboration, first to arrest the disintegration which has already shown itself in European relationships and which constituted a permanent threat to peace, and, second, to find a common policy at the World Economic Conference. The problem of treaty revision as raised by Signor Mussolini in his original plan has alarmed the small powers, but in the revised form of the pact the question has been handled in such a way as to calm these apprehensions.

It is understood that the object of the pact is to assure that in event of demands being made for revision there should be machinery in existence by making Article 19 of the League Covenant effectively applicable and that in any case there should never be resort to force.

As regards the problem of disarmament the pact contained nothing more than recognition that Germany's equality of rights should be effectively realized by stages and in concert with the other three great powers.

Arms Details Omitted

Details of the disarmament problem have been left out for settlement at Geneva and it is now hoped that the new project of the four-power plan as initiated by Signor Mussolini and Herr Goering and the diplomatic representatives of France and Britain will be accepted by Paris and between the governments.

The moral significance of the pact is enormous and its political importance and advantages cannot be overlooked. Not only will the new pact insure 10 years of peace in Europe; it will restore confidence and greatly facilitate the task of the economic conference.

At the same time, it should satisfy both France and Germany by giving some measure of security to the former and satisfaction to the latter by recognition of claims of equality. The pact itself, it is understood, may be initialed at Geneva, but formal signature of the treaty will take place later in Rome or some other Italian town.

Summary of Four-Power Pact

By the Associated Press

Rome, May 22

A SUMMARY of provisions of the four-power European peace pact, as agreed upon yesterday by the representatives of France, Italy, Germany and Great Britain follows:

The preamble states the purpose of the pact to be collaboration among the four great western European powers to maintain peace. It states that it is based on the Briand-Kellogg pact, the agreement not to resort to force as signed at Geneva last December, and the Covenant of the League of Nations.

Its duration is to be ten years.

It is made abundantly clear that the signatory powers will not impose a solution on any other nation.

The revision of the post-war treaties is stated definitely to be a possibility, but only under Article XIX of the League of Nations Covenant.

The signatories agreed to abide by Article X of the League Covenant, respecting and maintaining against all external aggression the territorial integrity and political independence of all nations members of the League.

Disarmament is mentioned as a desirable necessity without reference to any specific proposals.

In general, the pact is a restatement of previous accords for international collaboration.

It is very careful not to mention either the necessity or the desirability of the revision of treaties, although admitting the possibility of revision.

In its final form the pact is longer than the original draft, containing five articles as compared with four in the original. Article II, referring to treaty revision, is particularly long. The articles contain more conditions.

American Egress Out of Isolation Shown in Policy

'If We Concur' Assures Freedom of Action in Any Emergency

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 22—By Mr. Norman H. Davis's historic speech at Geneva, it was fully recognized in Washington today the United States definitely emerged from the status of isolation which—at first rigid—has been gradually left behind during the last 13 years. But also it was pointed out in highest circles—Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, was one of these interpreters—this country still reserves to itself fullest independence of action.

The fundamental misconception of the isolationists is also exposed today. Their view was that by taking its place in the world movement for peace, the United States handed over to some other power authority to determine its actions. That situation has not been produced. Nor was it produced for any member of the League of Nations, carrying the full obligations of the Covenant, during any of the war crises which have been encountered in the League's history. By virtue of the "rule of unanimity," each nation still determines its own action.

Rule of Unanimity

The United States' own rule of unanimity was reduced to writing for the first time in Mr. Davis's speech when he said, speaking of international consultation over a breach of peace and subsequent action: "If we concur in the judgment rendered as to the responsible and guilty party, we will refrain from any action tending to defeat such collective effort which these states may thus make to restore peace."

Those three little words, "If we concur," are intended to be a full and operative safeguard for the United States. In Mr. Hull's words today, the Government retains for itself freedom in action and decision in any eventuality.

Thus any possible action by the American Government is predicated on three great assumptions. The first is that the world powers will agree in a judgment determining "that a state has been guilty of a breach of the peace in violation of its international obligations." The second assumption is that they will agree to "take measures against the violator." And finally, the United States agrees "to refrain from any action tending to defeat such collective effort which these states may thus make to restore peace" only when the Amer-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

The Monitor Index

Monday, May 22, 1933

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 11
Financial News—Page 8 and 9
News of Sports—Page 11

Features

Events Tonight 2
The Children's Page 6
The Home Forum 7
Peacemakers
[With Yiddish Translation]
News of Art, Music and the Theater 10
Radio Programs 11
Daily Features 13
Editorials 14

Things Present

The editorial, "Evidence of Things Unseen," draws a helpful lesson from the search for the atom.

The repeal outlook in the United States is summarized by Mr. Abbot in his "Watching the World Go By." Back page.

An interesting story about Andrew Carnegie accompanies the picture of his birthplace, on the Home Forum page.

Our correspondent says that no word less potent than "thrilling" can describe the art section of the Century of Progress exposition at Chicago. See the article on the News of Art, Music and the Theater.

If there are youngsters in the family circle, you will not regret reading aloud "The Books Go on a Strike," from the Children's page.

And Things to Come

Tuesday brings the Home Building and Gardening page, Progress in Education page, and another Letter Puzzle.

Germany Bases Final Decisions On French Action

Berlin's Official Opinion on Visit of Goering to Rome Undisclosed

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, May 22—Revival of the four power pact proposed by Italy and disarmament discussions on the basis of President Roosevelt's proposals are assumed in informed circles here to have been the result of Herr Hermann Goering's sudden week-end in Rome.

Though officially here the impression that Herr Goering's visit was merely a private affair has been allowed to continue in Rome, reports only confirm the general conviction that the visit was private only in the sense that Herr Goering went not so much as official government representative, but as Chancellor Adolf Hitler's confidant.

The truth of other reports that Herr Hitler himself may meet certain French statesmen in Rome later was impossible to verify at the moment.

Control of Armaments

Meanwhile the German press continues emphasizing that the control of modern armaments is the great issue awaiting decision at Geneva. It is widely emphasized that France must now prove whether it will help the conference to decisive act or persist in its hitherto dilatory tactics.

German-Austrian relations are also reported to be the subject of the Mussolini-Goering talk. But whatever the truth in such remarks, the relations between these two German-speaking countries continues strained.

Dr. Hans Franck, Reich's Commissioner for Justice, who was compelled by Austrian authorities to curtail his visit to Austria last week, declared the National Socialists would never tolerate under any circumstances that their Austrian brothers should be deprived of their rights and suppressed.

The same meeting adopted a resolution that the Anschluss idea should be furthered more than ever, emphasizing that if informally it might be a matter of international law, in reality Anschluss was an affair of the Germans. Speakers also complained that the Dollfuss Government has arrested 200 Austrian National Socialists, censored or confiscated their press and carried on unexampled moral terror against them. Speakers urged all possible legal means and the strongest propaganda to obtain Anschluss.

Von Papen Explains Speech

The Vice-Chancellor, Herr Franz von Papen, took opportunity at the week-end reception tendered by the international Agrarian Commission, which has been meeting here, to explain further regarding German pacifism, concerning which he spoke the previous week to the Steel Helmet meeting at Münster, part of which speech caused some heartrendings abroad.

"While I am in many ways falsely interpreted, my speech in Münster declaring that the German people had struck out German pacifism as the life pattern and life conception from its vocabulary, it was because we Germans desire peace for its own sake since the love of peace corresponds to our moral convictions, but also in the case of every other proud people we do not desire peace if granted upon immoral and impossible foundations. The present period of tension will sooner end the sooner all nations unite on a political platform which grants true and moral and just peace for all."

Davis in Geneva Speech Offers Definite Policy of Collaboration

Berlin Facilitates Arms Pact Draft

Withdraws Amendment to MacDonald Proposal in Regard to Effectives

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, May 22—Meeting in an atmosphere of hope, which contrasts strongly with the discouragement prevailing previous to President Roosevelt's message and Chancellor Adolf Hitler's declaration last week, the Disarmament Conference today heard Mr. Norman H. Davis, chief of the American delegation, give the most definite pronouncement yet made of willingness of the United States to collaborate in preserving peace.

At the same session the German delegation announced it would withdraw one of the principal amendments it has made to the British draft convention now before the conference, thus facilitating agreement on the knotty problem of effectives which formerly held the conference in a deadlock.

The Davis statement, which has been eagerly awaited by all delegations, especially the French, was as follows: "We are ready not only to do our part toward a substantial reduction in armaments, but if this is effected by general international agreement we are also prepared to contribute in other ways to the organization of peace. In particular we are willing to consult with other states in case of a threat to peace with a view to averting conflict.

Neutrality Policy Affected

"Further, that in event that the states in conference determine that a state has been guilty of a breach of the peace in violation of its international obligations and take measures against a violator, then if we concur in the judgment rendered as to the responsible and guilty party, we will refrain from any action tending to defeat such collective effort which states may thus make to restore peace."

This declaration is recognized to be more explicit than any previous statement defining America's relations to Europe and Asia. Though it does not definitely bind America to positive action after consultation, it does pledge the United States not to hinder collective action against an aggressor when unanimously designated. It indicates that Washington is not likely to insist on its rights as a neutral when other nations are in agreement as to the party responsible for a violation of peace.

Mr. Davis also pledged the United States to partake in effective automatic and continuous supervision of armaments and advocated reinforcing the powers of the Permanent Disarmament Commission to be set up by the convention. Dealing with the problem of defining the aggressor, Mr. Davis is even more explicit than President Roosevelt in declaring: "In the long run we may come to the conclusion that the simplest and most accurate definition of an aggressor is one whose armed forces are found on alien soil in violation of treaties."

Dealing with the tendency on the part of Germany to rearm, the American statesman said: "The problem with which we are faced cannot be solved if one nation insists on rearming while others disarm." Supplementing his earlier declarations in favor of the British draft convention, he expressly accepted on behalf of the American delegation the provisions of the chapter on war matériel.

Agressive Arms Opposed

The American spokesman reiterated the desire of the United States for ultimate reduction of all armaments to the level established by the peace treaties and for abolition of aggressive weapons. The only condition set forth for American collaboration in the maintenance of peace was actual accomplishments in disarament. "Our ability and our incentive to collaborate wholeheartedly in the continuing task of helping maintain world peace," said Mr. Davis, "depends in large measure upon the results achieved here."

Germany's contribution to the session was its withdrawal of objections it has consistently raised to provision for a uniform type of armies. Herr Rudolf Nadolny, in a letter to Mr. Arthur Henderson, president of the conference, indicated that the Reich would have further proposals to make in this connection, but the drastic amendment he had presented to the British draft convention was definitely canceled. This amendment was considered by the French to be the principal obstacle to agreement.

Sir John Simon, M. Joseph Paul-Boncour and Baron Pompeo Aloisi, speaking respectively for Britain, France and Italy, after Mr. Davis, expressed satisfaction that the United States had now made its position precise and clear. In view of Mr. Davis's remarks their impression was that the conference now knew what it could expect from America with respect to guarantees of security. In light of this knowledge they were agreed on the necessity of proceeding with utmost rapidity to the convention based on the British draft.

It is hoped that the essential points may be settled before many

(Continued on Page 5, Column 6)

Ipswich Valley Tour Records 112 Species of Birds

Essex County Ornithological Club Makes Its Annual Survey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Mass., May 22—One hundred and twelve species of birds were recorded by 27 members and guests of the Essex County Ornithological Club of Massachusetts on the organization's twenty-seventh annual "Bird-Sunday" check-up in the Ipswich River valley. The number of birds seen is believed to be a record in that only about 121 species are to be found in Massachusetts.

Fifteen members of the club spent Friday night at a camp in Danvers and left the Middleton paper mills early Saturday morning in canoes for a check-up of the upper reaches of the Ipswich River. They recorded 81 species up to 1 p. m. At Howes Station, they were joined by the rest of the party.

Sunday morning the entire group proceeded to Willowdale, where the canoes were left behind. Motor-buses then took the party to Little Neck for the shore-bird recording. It was agreed by the bird lovers that the height of warbler migration had passed although many Canada and Wilson warblers were seen. The number of other varieties checked, however, was less than in previous years. The myrtle and Magnolia warblers, recorded on almost every previous trip, were not seen at all yesterday.

Swallows were seen in large numbers in the Wenham swamp area. Three species, bank, house and tree, were checked in a single flock. Catbirds were plentiful and one of the outstanding incidents of the trip was the finding of a killdeer plover's nest with the mother bird over two eggs and fledgling just hatched.

Following is a list of some of the rarer Massachusetts species of birds in the list of the 112 recorded: Common loon, double-crested cormorant, great blue heron, wood duck, American golden-eye, red-breasted merganser, marsh hawk, golden plover, white-rumped sandpiper, great black-backed gull, horned owl, prairie horned lark, short-billed marsh wren, olive-backed thrush, golden-winged warbler, black-throated green warbler, blackburnian warbler, northern water-thrush, Wilson's warbler, rusty blackbird, scarlet tanager, rose-breasted grosbeak, Savannah sparrow, vesper sparrow and swamp sparrow.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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GARDEN SECTION, FIFTH FLOOR

Gifts of Mitchell To Wife Paid Debt, Medalie Declares

Interest on Shares Met by Many Payments, Evidence Reveals

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 22—Mr. George Z. Medalie, United States attorney, today opened the second week of the prosecution of Mr. Charles E. Mitchell, formerly president of the National City Bank, for alleged evasion of income tax payments in 1929 and 1930 with continued hammering on evidence to show that the banker's gifts to Mrs. Elizabeth R. Mitchell, his wife, were for the specific purpose of enabling her to pay interest charges on 18,300 shares of stock he was alleged to have sold to her to establish a loss that wiped out his taxable income.

With Mr. George E. Sweeney, formerly secretary to Mr. Mitchell, on the stand again this morning, Mr. Medalie sought to show that a statement of Mrs. Mitchell's account prepared by the City Bank Farmers Trust Company had been drawn up specifically to disclose the difference between amounts she received from Mr. Mitchell and items she paid out for quarterly interest.

Statement of Gifts

The statement showed that during 1931 and 1932 Mrs. Mitchell received from Mr. Mitchell gifts totaling $145,000, which were all deposited in the same account with dividend payments of $18,300 a quarter, which she received for the 18,300 shares of stock. It was disclosed that she paid to Mr. Mitchell quarterly interest payments of about $49,000 each and aggregating $196,678. The memorandum credited Mr. Mitchell with a "difference" of $9750.

Mr. Medalie's examination began 20 minutes before the court, over which Federal Judge Henry W. Goddard is presiding, adjourned for the luncheon recess. Most of the morning was taken up by Mr. Max D. Steuer, counsel for the defense, questioning the witness as to his knowledge of Mrs. Mitchell's indebtedness to the banker for the 18,300 shares of stock, as indicated by checks which he had drawn for payment of interest from her account. Mr. Steuer also had the witness identify numerous checks, letters and other documents as exhibits.

Gifts Once Smaller

In a previous session, the United States attorney had shown by reference to records of Mrs. Mitchell's investment account, for every year since, and including 1919, that Mr. Mitchell, previous to the sale of 18,300 shares of stock to her, had given her presents only sufficient to pay the premiums on his insurance policies, which had been assigned to her in 1925.

The prosecution contends that the fact that Mrs. Mitchell's estate was not large enough to cover even 25 per cent of the purchase price of the stock, which aggregated $3,870,600 at the price of $212 a share she is alleged to have agreed to pay for it, and that Mr. Mitchell gave her "presents" which made it possible for her to meet the interest on it, show conclusively that the sale was not bona fide.

With the opening of the second week of the trial, and with counsel for both sides continuing detailed and lengthy examinations of witnesses, it became apparent that the end of the case is still probably more than 10 days off. Mr. Medalie expressed the opinion that presentation of the Government's case would take another week. Mr. Steuer was reported to be expecting to take a week for his defense.

Mr. Mitchell may take the stand, it was said, to explain his side of the stock sale.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature; gentle to moderate westerly winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Tuesday; little change in temperature.

Maine: Fair tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature; probably light frosts in exposed places in interior tonight.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair tonight and Tuesday; slightly cooler tonight; probably light frosts in exposed places.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle to moderate shifting winds and fair weather tonight and Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	58	72	Montreal	60	60
Bismarck	62	72	Nantucket	50	60
Boston	60	60	New Orleans	76	76
Buffalo	48	54	New York	60	76
Calgary	44	62	Norfolk, Va.	70	88
Charleston	68	92	North Platte	68	82
Chicago	64	64	Philadelphia	64	80
Cincinnati	58	74	Phoenix, Ariz.	84	92
Denver	56	84	Pittsburgh	54	72
Eastport, Me.	50	58	Portland, Me.	58	72
Hatteras	72	82	Raleigh	68	88
Honolulu, T.H.	78	82	St. Louis	70	82
7 p.m. May 21	74	..	St. Paul	60	76
Helena, Mont.	46	66	Salt Lake City	60	76
Huron, S. D.	68	72	San Francisco	50	56
Jacksonville	74	86	SantaFe, N.M.	60	76
Kansas City	68	78	Seattle	48	60
Key West	80	86	Tampa	76	90
Los Angeles	48	64	Washington	62	80
Memphis	72	88	Wichita, Kan.	68	88
Miami, Fla.	80	84	Williston, N.D.	60	74

A—9 a. m. May 22.
B—Maximum May 21.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 11:01 p. m., Tuesday 11:32 a. m.
Height of tides 9.6 feet, 8.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:34 p. m.

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Harvard's Progress Under Lowell Told At Clubs' Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 22—More than 500 Harvard University alumni, after a week-end convention here and a day of golf and general sports at the Kirtley Country Club, were back home today in widely separated parts of the country with the memory of one of the most successful reunions ever held by the Associated Harvard Clubs.

At their annual dinner they heard Mr. Thomas W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan & Co. dwell upon the progress enjoyed by the university since Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, retiring president, was inaugurated in 1909; of vast building projects carried out under his administration, of an endowment fund soaring from $22,000,000 to $125,000,000, and chiefly the encouragement of students to attain high scholarship.

Dr. Lowell related his experiences over a quarter of a century and Mr. James McIntosh '84, New York, past president of the Associated Harvard Clubs, told of early university days.

Mr. Walter Lippman '10, New York editorial columnist, speaker at the luncheon session, analyzed the economic and political situation, noting that the "free peoples of the earth will be found stronger than the dictatorships in overcoming the misery and disorders of the world crisis."

George T. Moore '95, St. Louis, was elected the new president of the organization.

At Saturday's session a campaign was launched for the gift of books and pamphlets to the Harvard library.

"This is a form of barter-giving," Mr. Henry M. Williams '85 of Boston, former president of the national association, explained.

Recalling that John Harvard, the University's earliest benefactor, had bequeathed books as well as money, Mr. Williams called on present-day graduates to continue the tradition. The library now has 3,400,000 volumes.

Events Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by the Rev. Irving C. Tomlinson, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Dedham, in Dedham High School Auditorium, Whiting Avenue, 8.

Meeting, Boston Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution; talk by Mr. W. Cameron Forbes, former Governor-General of the Philippine Islands, on "The Philippine Situation." Women's Republican Club of Boston, 7.

Annual dinner and meeting, Massachusetts Society of Certified Public Accountants; Inc., Salem Country Club, Peabody, 7.

Special concert and grand ball of Boston Square and Compass Club, Longwood Towers, 8.

Supper and dance, Epicurean Club of Boston, Hotel Statler, 6:30.

Meeting, West Roxbury unit, Order of Eastern Star, Legion Hall, West Roxbury, 8.

Annual meeting and musical, Harbinger Club, home of Miss Margaret Allen, 88 Montview Street, West Roxbury, 7:45.

Theaters

Plymouth—"Alien Corn," 8:30.
Paramount—"Elmer the Great," 10:12 a. m., 1:05, 3:58, 6:51, 9:44 p. m.
Fenway—"Elmer the Great," 2:07, 4:56, 7:45, 10:34 p. m.
Metropolitan—"The Eagle and the Hawk," 11:00 a. m., 2:01, 4:44, 7:45, 10:28 p. m.
Tremont—"Yoshe Kalb," 8:30.

Events Tomorrow

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Recital by Miss Mae Taylor, soprano, and Mr. Samuel Gardiner, pianist, 2:45; free guidance, 11.

Advertising Club of Boston: Luncheon, talk by Mr. Arthur Baer, cartoonist, Hotel Statler, 12:30.

University Club: Luncheon, University of Pennsylvania Club, 12:30.

Children's Museum of Boston: Lecture, "The Little Lady From Japan," lecture hall, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 11.

Annual meeting, Universalist Historical Society; program commemorating philanthropies of William Johnson Walker; speakers from Boston Society of Natural History, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Amherst College, Tufts College and Williams College; lecture hall, Boston Society of Natural History, 3.

Harvard University: Concert by students and friends of the Fogg Art Museum, courtyard, Fogg Art Museum, 4:30.

Annual convention, Massachusetts League of Women Voters; business session, 10; finance luncheon, talk by Mr. Edson B. Smith, on "Going Off the Gold Standard," 12:30; Hotel Commander, Cambridge; departmental conferences, homes of members of Cambridge League, 12:30.

Meeting, Kiwanis Club, talk by Mr. Eddie Collins, general manager, Boston Red Sox, on "Play Ball," Boston City Club, 12:15.

Benefit sale for Massachusetts Division of the Blind, Lee Higginson Building, Boylston and Clarendon Streets, 9 to 5, through Thursday.

Concord garden openings, benefit of Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, 2 to 6; gardens of Mrs. Sherman Hoar, Mrs. Stedman Buttrick and Mrs. Russell Robb.

Theaters

Paramount—"Elmer the Great," 10:12 a. m., 1:05, 3:58, 6:51, 9:44 p. m.
Fenway—"Elmer the Great," 2:07, 4:56, 7:45, 10:34 p. m.
Metropolitan—"The Eagle and the Hawk," 11:00 a. m., 2:01, 4:44, 7:45, 10:28 p. m.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days 9 to 5, except Mondays when the museum is closed. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries at 11 o'clock. Exhibition by the Saturday and summer drawing classes; Charlotte Beebe Wilbour Collection of English Silver; woodcuts in chiaroscuro; engravings after Peter Bruegel; fifteenth century illustrated books. Constable Lucas, "English Landscapes."

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court), the Fenway—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; free guidance at 11; other hours by appointment; music at 2:45. Open Sundays, 1 to 5; through July 30; admission free; music at 2. Closed on national holidays.

Germanic Museum, Kirkland Street and Divinity Avenue, Harvard University, Cambridge—General exhibition of Teutonic art.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open free week days and holidays from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., Sundays 1:30 to 5 o'clock. Special exhibition: Japanese color prints, including reproductions of works of two eighteenth century masters of Japanese color prints—Hokusai, noted for his fine draftsmanship, and Hiroshige, famous for his landscapes; bird panels by Kosin and Shosan. Among other special exhibitions are North American Indian baskets, gems and gem stones; sea life; small American mammals. Through June.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—Exhibition room: Boston Y. M. C. U. Camera Club's annual exhibition. Through May 27.

Boston Athenæum, 10½ Beacon Street—Costume plates from Godey's, Peterson's, Ackermann's and other nineteenth century magazines. Admission free on application at desk. Through June.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth at Newbury Street—Members' exhibition of water colors. Through June 3.

Goodman-Walker Gallery, 607 Boylston Street—General exhibition.

Foster Brothers, 4 Park Square—Etchings in color of the Orient, by Dorsey Potter Tyson. Through May.

Grace Horne Galleries, Dartmouth and Stuart Streets—General exhibitions.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Negro arts and crafts. Through May 31.

Goodspeed's Print Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Colored facsimiles of fifteenth to seventeenth century master's drawings in the Albertina Museum, Vienna.

The Architects' Shop, 10 Bromfield Street—General exhibition of arts and crafts by architects and draftsmen of Boston.

W. J. Gardner Galleries, 381 Boylston Street—An exhibition of mezzotints.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—General spring members' exhibition. Through June 10.

Studio of Wilbur H. Burnham, 1126 Boylston Street—The "Missionary Window" for Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York. Through May 29.

Bookshop for Boys and Girls, 270 Boylston Street—Water colors of Bermuda, by Martha Brewer, and small sculptures by Rosamond Sears. Through May.

The Brittany Coffe Shop, 229 Newbury Street—Water colors by Samuel Hanks Bryant. Through May 26.

J. F. Olsson Company Galleries, 43 Brattle Street, Cambridge—Exhibition of etchings by Mary J. Coulter, Jeannette A. Stewart, Carl Wingate, Philip Plaistridge and Frederic W. Gardiner.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Water color drawings of birds, by Charles E. Hell.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—General exhibition.

The Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Exhibition of drawings by Benjamin T. Stephenson, May 15-27. First showing in this country of sporting paintings acquired in England. Through June.

Fogg Art Museum, Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open week days 9 to 5; admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibitions: Loan exhibition of modern sculpture by George Kolbe, Wilhelm Lehmbruck, Aristide Maillol, Gaston Lachaise, Charles Despiau, Jacob Epstein, Rodin, Degas, Daumier; water colors by John S. Sargent, primarily landscapes. Through June. Also German prints from the museum collection. Nineteenth century prints.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Tempera paintings by Walter E. Campbell and sculpture by Alice Balch Stone. Through May.

Rum Chasers Ordered Tied Up in Baltimore

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., May 22 (AP)—Orders which will result in decommissioning of 10 coast guard picket boats at stations from the Cape Cod Canal to Quaddy Head, Maine, and in the ultimate discharge of 30 enlisted men were announced today by Commander J. A. Price of the first coast guard district.

The boats are expected to leave Gloucester today as a fleet, to be tied up at the coast guard depot at Baltimore, out of commission. The boats are being taken out of commission as a part of the government economy program. The boats are of modern, fast type and have been employed to prevent liquor smuggling.

Tonight at the Pops

"Procession of the Sardar" Ippolitoff-Ivanoff
"In the Spring," Overture....Goldmark
"The Old Refrain".....Kreisler
"Die Meistersinger," Prelude...Wagner
"Peer Gynt" Suite.....Grieg
Aria, "Pace, pace, mio Dio, from "La Forse del Destino".....Verdi
Soprano solo: Adelia Alberta
Marche Slave.....Tchaikovsky
"Of Thee I Sing," Selection...Gershwin
"Volga Bargemen's Song" Arranged by Jacchia
"Franklin D. Roosevelt," March..Woodin

Macy Urges Seabury To Seek Mayorship As Fusion Candidate

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 22—It is within the power of Judge Samuel Seabury to bring an end to "the open alliance between a certain element of the Republican Party and Tammany Hall" and to usher in "a new era in decent politics for both parties," according to Mr. W. Kingsland Macy, G. O. P. state chairman, in a letter to Judge Seabury today urging him to accept the fusion mayoralty nomination.

Mr. Macy pledges that if Judge Seabury will run and is elected, he shall have "a free and untrammeled hand" in the conduct of the government of New York City. In other words, he will not ask any patronage nor attempt to force him as mayor to make political appointments.

Mr. Macy's letter is in line with action by prominent Republicans, including Mr. Charles S. Whitman, formerly Governor of the State, and Democrats like Mr. Samuel Untermyer to induce Judge Seabury to run. Mr. Untermyer's efforts in this connection caused him to split with Tammany Hall, in which he was a power for half a century.

Mr. Macy holds that a successful fusion movement can be organized for this fall's election and that "with worthy men on the ticket, Tammany can be driven out."

"You are so preëminently qualified to head the movement that I feel we are doing only the right thing to urge you to undertake this fight for good government," he says in his letter.

There is another aspect to your election as Mayor to which I would like to refer. It would mean the end of the open alliance between a certain element of the Republican Party and Tammany Hall, which built up over a period of years, has made the minority protest ineffective and throttled any endeavor to rid the city of the Tammany incubus."

This is interpreted in political circles here as lining up the Republican state chairman with the forces within the party which are seeking the overthrow of Mr. Samuel S. Koenig, G. O. P. county boss, and Mr. John Knewitz, Republican leader in the Bronx.

Texas Club to Train Dogs for Blind Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Plans to train 50 or more dogs this year to lead blind persons have been announced in behalf of District 2-A of Lions Clubs by Mr. Arthur E. Biard of this city, newly-elected district governor.

Blind welfare work has long been a part of the program of Lions International, but this district, whose more than 50 clubs extend from Brownsville to Brownwood, Texas, adopted it as a major activity for this year.

Fills Dozen Positions, Is Paid for Only One

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C., May 22—Mr. Charles M. Johnson, state treasurer for North Carolina, found himself the holder of a dozen offices when the Legislature adjourned May 15. He gets paid for only one, however, that being the office of State Treasurer.

Here are the other offices he fills without extra compensation: Chairman of the local government commission, director of local government, member of the state board of assessment, chairman of the state banking commission, member of the council of state, member of the state board of education, member of the state board of public buildings and grounds, member of the veterans' loan board, treasurer of the state thrift society, member of the state sinking fund commission and member of the newly created state school commission.

Ontario Schools Cut Fees for Examinations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — School examination fees have been lowered from $1.50 to $1 for each examination, it is announced by the Ontario Department of Education. About 50,000 pupils are ready to write these examinations and family budgets will thus be saved a considerable sum.

This reduction will be effected by handing back the lower school papers to the high school entrance boards. Examinations in the high schools will be finished on July 11, which is a few days later than usual. Local boards have been demanding longer school days because of overhead and capital costs.

Has the Gulf Stream Shifted Over Or Just Been Kicked Out of Course?

Gales and storms of the North Atlantic Ocean play tag with the Gulf Stream, which normally flows in almost a straight line from Cape Hatteras to a point 30 to 40 miles off the Grand Banks, Lieut.-Commander K. G. Adams, in charge of the Boston office of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, said today in connection with the report that the Gulf Stream had shifted its course sharply in shore toward Nantucket and increased its current flow to five knots per hour.

Capt. George H. Grant of the United Fruit steamer San Blas, arriving in port Sunday with bananas from Guatemala, reported that the stream was about 50 miles wide and flowing about 80 miles from Nantucket lightship, or about 120 westerly of its normal position.

Up to noon today no report had been received by Lieut.-Commander Adams from Captain Grant, but the former said that he is writing the New York office of the Geodetic Survey to see if any change in the course of the stream has been reported by captains of that port. If not, he intends that some steamship company operating out of New York be requested to check up on the position of the stream, as vessels sailing from New York to Europe normally cross the stream directly.

Continual strong winds blowing from one direction four or five successive days frequently "push" the Gulf Stream in one direction or another, explained Lieutenant Adams and past experience shows that it is hardly likely that such changes may become permanent. Recent storms of prolonged duration have prevailed which easily might push the stream in this direction.

Captain Grant said that when he went over the same course two weeks ago nothing out of the ordinary was observed. This last trip, however, the swing of the stream inland was noted and the speed of the current had increased two knots per hour, helping the San Blas to make port ahead of schedule. The stream now runs a northeast course away from Cape Hatteras rather than the usual east northeast course, said Captain Grant. It now swings over the easterly end of Georges Bank, famous fishing grounds. It is the sharpest change in the course of the stream to be observed by Captain Grant during the 11 years he has been sailing out of Boston as master.

Should the change in the course of the Gulf Stream become permanent, New England's climate would undergo a radical change, admitted Lieutenant Adams. Much warmer weather would prevail and the winter months would be materially tempered, it was pointed out.

Waldorf
TO-NIGHT'S EVENING SPECIAL
Sirloin minute steak, fresh mushroom sauce, new asparagus, potatoes, rolls and butter.
30c
TO-MORROW'S NOON SPECIAL
Spanish pot roast, new string beans, browned potato, rolls and butter.
25c
Over a Million Meals Weekly
A CLEAN PLACE TO EAT

Educators Urged To Venture More Into New Fields

Adult Education Group Sees Need for More Experimentation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., May 22—More experimentation and the development of an experimental attitude among professional educators was urged today before the American Association for Adult Education by Dr. Benson Y. Landis in a summarization of a recently completed national study of rural adult education.

"Experimentation should be particularly possible in parent education, the use of the radio, the development of participation in the cultural arts, and community organizations which can carry adult education programs," he said. "The agricultural extension service has regarded a number of projects as experimental and there seems to be no reason why the method cannot continue to be used."

Dr. Landis pointed out that more people are living on the farms of the United States than ever before in history and that between 1920 and 1930 the rural non-farm population gained at a rate more rapid than that of the nation as a whole.

Mr. Ray Stannard Baker, who welcomed the delegates to the Jones Library, paid tribute to the value of the library in adult education.

Mr. Morse A. Cartwright, a director of the association, warned against the introduction of Fascist ideas into the American education system in his annual report at the opening meeting.

Mr. Cartwright urged that the facilities of libraries and public schools be made increasingly effective as instruments for the education of adults.

Prof. Edmund de S. Brunner of Teachers' College, Columbia University, stressed the significance of the American village in the adult education movement. He noted the increasing growth of the village, indicated by the rising population of non-farm residents, and termed it the capital of rural America.

Springfield Drys Band Into Units All Over City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 22—The Springfield branch of the Allied Forces for Prohibition is forming district groups in this city and suburbs, each having an executive committee, whose chairman serves on the executive committee of the central body. These will work to support the Eighteenth Amendment in the coming election of Constitutional Convention delegates and also will constitute a permanent force to combat the illegal use of alcohol.

Prof. S. Ralph Harlow of Smith College will address a meeting in the Hooker School building, called to organize a North End branch, June 7. A group will be formed May 24 in West Springfield, when the Rev. William E. Lombard will address a meeting in the Community Young Men's Christian Association. A Forest Park group is already in service.

Texas Pharmacists Oppose Sale of Beer In Their Drug Stores

Special from Monitor Bureau

GALVESTON, Texas, May 22—Opposition to the sale of beer or other alcoholic beverages in drug stores was a feature of the fifty-fourth annual convention of the Texas Pharmaceutical Association, held here last week.

"The Texas Pharmaceutical Association records its earnest protest against legislation permitting or requiring pharmacists to distribute beer and other alcoholic malt beverages in any form, and of any higher alcoholic strength, for beverage purposes," the resolution adopted reads.

"The pharmacists of the United States are now charged by law with the difficult duty of distributing on prescriptions of alcoholic liquor for medicinal purposes, the proper discharge of which duty requires, for the best interests of public welfare and public health that it be strictly separated from the distribution of such liquors as beverages."

The convention also opposed the sale of groceries in drug stores and the sale of drugs in grocery stores.

St. Louis Churchgoers Seek Anti-Beer Ballot

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 22—Hundreds of St. Louis churchgoers yesterday availed themselves of an opportunity to sign petitions calling for a referendum on the 3.2 per cent beer bill and the repeal convention bill before these measures are legally operative.

The petitions, prominently displayed in about 50 churches, were under the supervision of the United Dry Council of Missouri.

Western Dairy Omits Dividend

LOS ANGELES, May 22—Western Dairy Products, Inc., subsidiary of Western Dairy Products Co., omitted the class A dividend which would have been payable June 1. Previously it paid $1.50 quarterly.

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BOSTON

World Congress Discusses Rights Due to the Child

Parents-Teachers Meet at Seattle for Week of Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash., May 22—The central theme of the thirty-seventh annual convention of the International Congress of Parents and Teachers, which opened here yesterday, "The Child and His Community," is, according to speakers, directly in line with the Children's Charter which was the outcome of the White House Child Welfare Conference of last year.

How far the rights of the child reach into community endeavor has been brought out by many who refer to Plank 15 of this significant charter which "claims the right of every child to that security and protection against dependency which can only come with a decent family income."

"This implies," the charter continues, "a society conscious of its responsibility to safeguard children through the economic protection of their parents and expert study of causes of unemployment."

The economic rights of the child as well as social and moral ones will be brought out during the congress, which ends May 27, under the general subheads of the theme; community standards necessary to meet present conditions of health and safety; necessities for the social development and protection of the child; for adequate financing of school education; to encourage cooperation of character-developing agencies.

The radio is to come in for its share of discussion and the question which was put by one of the speakers: "Are we allowing those things to come into the home that we wouldn't allow to come up the alley?" will be answered. Motion pictures and the crisis in education will be other major topics.

The international aspect of the Congress of Parents and Teachers is emphasized in a delegation of the Parent Teacher Federation of British Columbia as well as delegations from Hawaii and Alaska

The typically American Northwest is to be brought out in the Oregon Trail motif. A setting of a log cabin interior has been provided, and hundreds of covered wagon tokens have been fashioned by school children.

Boston Art Notes

Boston Art Club

Water color paintings by artist members are on display at the Boston Art Club. One hundred exhibits comprise the showing, and give a fairly good idea of the average workmanship of the artist members.

Water color, a commodious and economic medium, has attracted many adherents in recent years. It is not that most of the performers come to this medium through conviction or particular taste for it. It is expedient. Accordingly, we find a number who handle the watery pigment as though it were oil, fairly thickly and solidly, with no regard for its particular qualities. Nevertheless most of the painters consider the pure, clear color as contributory, and we find the general impression is one of agreeable brilliance. The members of the Boston Art Club run to capable average performance rather than to uneven exceptional craft. Their works are less the result of concentrated effort and hard-won perfection than they are the fruit of enjoyable and often spontaneous undertaking. We have had occasion to mark the particular traits of many of the contributors as they have appeared in solo exhibitions. This display seems to put us into a social mood, tempts us to elaborate upon the fun and salutory benefits of painting. The sun shines, the waters glisten, the flowers bloom, serenity lies over these boat-filled harbors, peace envelops the hills—it is a world of tranquillity, a welcome refuge from the monotony and noise of daily life.

As supplementary display, there is a collection of sculptures assembled by invitation. It has been a great satisfaction during this season to note how new sculptors have sprouted in our midst, and how certain of our established ones have emerged from their conventional ways and taken on new ideas. Mr. Richard Recchia has returned to the fold after some years of absence. His charming animal and bird portrayals are a delight to any display; they show his ability to abstract a subject from its literal form and to play artistically upon its individualizing contours. Here we may see a "Dozing Duck," round and lazy. Mr. Frederick Allen has surpassed himself in a portrait, carved in oak, of Mr. Charles Connick. The golden tint of the wood, the graining and flaky texture, all contribute to the animation of the portrayal. It dominates the exhibition. It is a pleasure to see our sculptors working in wood. It is a natural material, well suited to carving, lending itself easily to the demands and possibilities of the medium.

The romantic side is supported by Mr. Joseph D. Portanova, who indulges a sentimental imagination in a head entitled "La Poesia." Miss Meta Fuller has made a sensitive portrayal called "Poet Nègre."

As usual, those sculptures embodied in their final material look far better than those rendered in plaster and colored to simulate a material which they are not.

D. A.

Motion Pictures

To a Fine Arts Come-Back

The Fine Arts Theater, which has kept its gay banner aloft through two years of hard times, has been closed now for a week. It has endeared itself to a discriminating public and its patrons are expressing affectionate regret at its close, with the hope that it is only temporary.

Boston needs this theater. And not only for the stimulation afforded by superior foreign films, the further acquaintance with the languages, customs and cinematic art of other countries. The foreign films usually have substance as well as form, and make some impress upon the thought. They have taste and atmosphere. It would be deplorable if Boston were to be deprived of this source of truly broadening culture—the only house here where foreign films may regularly be seen.

In addition, looking back over its two years of existence, one is amazed at the originality and imagination that have gone into its management by Mr. George Kraska. Mr. Kraska was the first manager anywhere to incorporate foreign language lessons, in the language of the current film, as a weekly feature. The Thursday night exercises in instructional entertainment have become very popular. He has nurtured the dance, encouraged new dancers and fostered a dance public by introducing unknown dancers and presenting those already accepted. He has given a big hand to struggling artists and at the same time vivified his lobby with their wares. He has given music an active place in the life of the theater, notably in its more uncommon manifestation—chamber music and the more unusual combinations of instruments—and shown music written expressly for the cinema to be an increasingly important branch of composition. He has the establishment of a Film Forum for the separate screening of the rarer pictures, too æsthetic for box office requirements, well under way. And he always has extra surprises tucked up his sleeve.

To those who are not content with reading New York and foreign reviews of cinema happenings, but prefer to sample for themselves, the permanent closing of the Fine Arts Theater would be a serious loss. To a community already enriched by its presence, such a loss is unthinkable. Practical as well as moral support should be enlisted toward its restoration.

M. L.

Music

"L'Amfiparnasso"

At Paine Hall, Cambridge, Saturday evening, a concert was given, under auspices of the Harvard University Division of Music, by the Dessoff Choirs, Miss Margarete Dessoff, conductor.

The principal item of the program was the "commedia armonica," or madrigal comedy, "L'Amfiparnasso," composed by Orazio Vecchi in 1595, edited by Dr. Hugo Leichtentritt of Berlin and rewritten in modern clefs by May de Forest Payne of New York. The performance of this musical rarity was probably the first hereabouts. The audience was large and warmly appreciative.

The work has been called the first opera. It certainly is not that, but it may fairly be regarded as a forerunner of the work of Peri and Monteverdi. It consists of a series of madrigals, arranged in three acts and 14 scenes, including a prologue. There is no instrumental accompaniment. The work can hardly be said to have a plot, for its scenes are disconnected, dealing now with comedy, now with more serious dramatic situations. There are no soloists, and the solo parts are sung in four and five part song settings.

Since the prologue states that the work is to be heard and not seen, it may be presumed that it was not intended to be acted, though the characters represented are those known to the Italian public of these days from the commedia dell' arte. The work therefore is to be regarded as purely a musical composition, and from this viewpoint it is of profound interest. Vecchi was one of the great madrigalists, and his polyphonic writing is not only technically superb but of considerable emotional and dramatic power. The performance, by 13 singers of the Dessoff Choirs, apparently gave full effect to the score. Although the individual voices were not remarkable, the ensemble was of good tonal quality, and the balance and expressiveness of the singing were notable.

The program contained also two modern compositions, the "Wachterlied" of Sem Dresden and the Sonatine Chorale of Daniel Ruyneman. These Dutch composers are experimenters in the use of the voice as an instrument. Dresden in "Wachterlied" employs words for the solo parts but gives vowel sounds only to the accompanying voices. Ruyneman dispenses with words altogether, and achieves some remarkable instrumental effects with the voices. The composers seem to be attempting to convert vocalises into a novel musical means of expression. They achieve some pleasing tonal effects, which are enhanced by complex rhythms, but it may be doubted whether this method will prove to be of permanent value as an addition to musical language.

L. A. S.

Seeking to Attune the Nation to Music

All photos by CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Upper Row, Left to Right—MRS. J. A. JARDINE, Vice-President of National Federation of Music Clubs; MRS. RUTH HOLLER, President; MRS. H. CARROLL DAY, President of Minnesota Federation. Lower—JOHN ERSKINE, President, Juilliard School of Music.

Music as Leisure Asset Sought by Federation

(Continued from Page 1)

tions. The federation has sponsored "music in the home programs," the formation of small amateur ensembles as well as of large performing groups.

Despite difficult conditions, state federations, clubs and individual members have carried on with high courage, Mrs. Ottaway said. "They have seen their labors in the new and strong light of human adversity and have widened their concern for themselves, their own clubs and own states to include as never before the musical, cultural and spiritual well-being of the entire American people," she added.

The federation has coöperated with the Association of American Colleges in undertaking a survey to stress the importance of music as a cultural subject of study for all students. It has sponsored programs marking the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Peterboro (N. H.) Colony Association and the seventieth anniversary of Edward MacDowell's birth. The federation has commissioned John Powell, American composer and pianist, to write a symphony using Anglo-Saxon folk themes, and Annabel Morris Buchanan, folk song collector and composer, to write a women's chorus.

Emphasis upon American folk song and composition, acquaintance with and recognition of young American talent and insistence upon the inclusion of music as a cultural subject for all students in higher institutions of learning, mark the broad objectives of the federation.

Delegates from practically every State in the Union have registered for the convention and music festival, in which approximately 2500 amateur and professional musicians will participate during the week.

Trial of Harriman Postponed a Week

NEW YORK, May 22 (AP)—Trial of Mr. Joseph W. Harriman, former chairman of the Harriman National Bank & Trust Company who is charged with falsifying the accounts of the bank, was postponed for a week today as Mr. Harriman himself lay in a Nassau County Hospital recovering from a self-inflicted wound.

Counsel for Mr. Harriman offered to produce him at once for trial if the prosecution desired but the United States attorney characterized this suggestion as "ridiculous."

American Rolling Mill Company

MIDDLETOWN, Ohio, May 22 — Current operations of the American Rolling Mill Company at around 50 per cent of capacity is the highest in a long time, according to President Charles R. Hook.

Strict Obedience To Laws Governing Motorists Is Urged

On the basis that law enforcement is only half effective without law observance, Mr. Bernard J. Rothwell, chairman of the Governor's Committee on Street and Highway Safety, today called on the public for strict obedience to laws governing motorists.

Mr. Rothwell pointed out that the combined police agencies in Massachusetts are now engaged in a concerted effort to curb the eight most serious violations of the automobile laws. Even with this united support, Mr. Rothwell declares, "there remains one uncertain factor" involving "the whole-hearted support of the public."

The chairman asserted that "disregard of the eight fundamentals of safe driving is responsible for three-quarters of the terrific toll in money and human lives which is exacted by automobile accidents in the course of a year." He declared that "when the highway laws are obeyed in spirit as well as in letter, automobile accidents will almost certainly be reduced through the elimination of circumstances which produce them."

There were 12 fatalities as the result of motor mishaps in Massachusetts last week, according to the weekly report of Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, Massachusetts Registrar of Motor Vehicles. This total was three less than the number recorded for similar causes during the preceding week. Mr. Ryan also called attention of truck drivers to the necessity of refraining from buying reflectors until such types have been officially approved by his department. Under the law passed by the Massachusetts Legislature all trucks operated in this State having a registered carrying capacity of two tons or more must be equipped with a red reflector at the rear which has been approved by the Registrar.

Church Authorities To Thank Company For Free Time on Air

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 22—Ten church radio speakers will personally thank the officials of the National Broadcasting Company at a dinner in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel tomorrow in behalf of millions of listeners throughout the United States for the religious services sent out without charge each week over the networks of the company.

This occasion, which marks the closing of a decade of this type of religious service, has been chosen as a time of rejoicing by church authorities for the great success of the churches in reaching those who otherwise would have been outside the reach of religious guidance and instruction.

The Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, which has cooperated with 57 state, city and county church federations in presenting more than 300 religious station programs each week, points out that this has been done at an annual expense of $60,000 during 1931 and 1932. Clergymen speaking over the radio have donated their services.

This economy of operation has been made possible however by the National Broadcasting Company, which has given the churches free time on local and nation-wide hookups. This time during one year had an actual commercial value of over $1,000,000.

Expects 200,000 Cars in May

Automobile production for May will reach 200,000, a new high for many months, Vice-President Moore, of National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, said.

Salvation Army Bars Repeal And Warns Against Beer Evil

Miss Evangeline Booth Notifies Mrs. Boole, Head of W. C. T. U., Army Always Has Fought Liquor

NEW YORK, May 22 (AP)—Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, yesterday made public a telegram from Miss Evangeline Booth, head of the Salvation Army, expressing that organization's opposition to repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. It said:

"The Salvation Army stands unitedly opposed to the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. Throughout the world the organization is unwavering in its opposition to the liquor traffic however conducted, and to the consumption of liquor in whatever form it may be taken, whether beer, wine, spirits, or otherwise.

"We stand as we have always stood for total prohibition by the community and total abstinence by the individual. Already we have reason to believe that the unavoidable evils of beer will be what they always have been and would urge more than ever especially upon the young the wisdom and duty of refraining from the temptation of this age-proved disastrous indulgence.

"The burden of relieving the wants of the impoverished home already is sufficiently serious for organizations like the Salvation Army and we feel it to be a calamity that the distress due to economic causes should be aggravated by moral delinquencies which invariably accompany the sale of alcohol."

Miss Winwar Wins Non-Fiction Prize

Miss Frances Winwar of New York City has won the Atlantic Non-Fiction Prize of $5000 for "the most interesting work of non-fiction" submitted in the contest sponsored by the Atlantic Press and Little, Brown & Co., according to an announcement made today.

The prize-winning manuscript, "Poor Splendid Wings," subtitled "The Rossettis and Their Circle," will be published in September by the Little, Brown & Co. as an Atlantic Monthly Press publication. It was selected from over 800 entries and is a biographical story of that famous group of revolutionary poets and artists of Victorian England—the Rossettis, Swinburne, Ruskin, Millais and Holman Hunt.

The author, Frances Winwar (Mrs. Bernard D. N. Grebanier), is a Sicilian by birth who came to this country when she was eight years old. She has written three historical novels, "The Ardent Flame," "The Golden Round," and "Pagan Interval" and has translated the Decameron from the original Italian. She speaks seven languages. She became an American citizen in in 1928.

British Shipping Increases

LONDON—Shipping using British ports during March, 1933, was 984,154 net tonnage more than during the same month last year, according to statistics issued by the Port of London Authority. Of this increase 22.4 per cent, or 220,904 net tonnage, used the Port of London. The total figures for the month were 25,966,684 net tons and 4,649,205 net tons for the United Kingdom and London, respectively.

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During my illness (cancelling plans) (drug store) (to friends)
Calls to Mother
To get correct time
Business calls by John.
Calls by children
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'New Deal' Called Nationalist Force Put to World Use

De Haas Lauds President for Use of 'Weapon'; Decries Tariffs

The "new deal" of President Roosevelt could plunge the United States into narrow isolation, but it has been used to draw the nations closer together and destroy existing barriers, according to Mr. J.Anton de Haas, professor of international relations at the Harvard graduate school of business administration, who spoke at the annual meeting of the Boston branch of the Foreign Policy Association Saturday.

The recent gold embargo, the industrial recovery plan and the farm relief measure could each be used, he declared, to sweep the United States into a program of economic nationalism.

In the gold embargo, America had a destructive weapon with which to carry on an international currency war, according to the speaker. In the industrial recovery act the nation has engaged itself in a policy of high wages or labor costs which might logically lead to demands for greater tariff protection. He asserted the same result might follow the levying of the process tax in the farm relief measure.

But, he explained, the United States has chosen to direct these measures toward internationalism. The gold embargo, which Europe interpreted as a move to gain a trade advantage, has been used to stabilize the price level. The industrial recovery act and farm relief measures have been accompanied by a tariff truce. So, while America has an industrial set-up for a lively tariff war, it has thrown the whole subject of tariff and prices to the international conference board. It has said to Europe, "See, here are the wild horses, help me hold them."

"By such a program," the professor declared, "the United States has chosen the international plan to see if by coöperation it cannot work its problems out without harming others."

He lauded the industrial recovery program as a right-about face on rugged individualism, as a step nearer social justice and a stride toward planned production.

In President Roosevelt's disarmament message, the professor discovered the dynamics of preventive action rather than belated cures. Declaring Hitler to be the only pacifist in Germany not in jail, the speaker indicated that President Roosevelt had outdramatized appeals to war in his call to peace.

He assailed tariffs as the wrong kind of trade restriction.

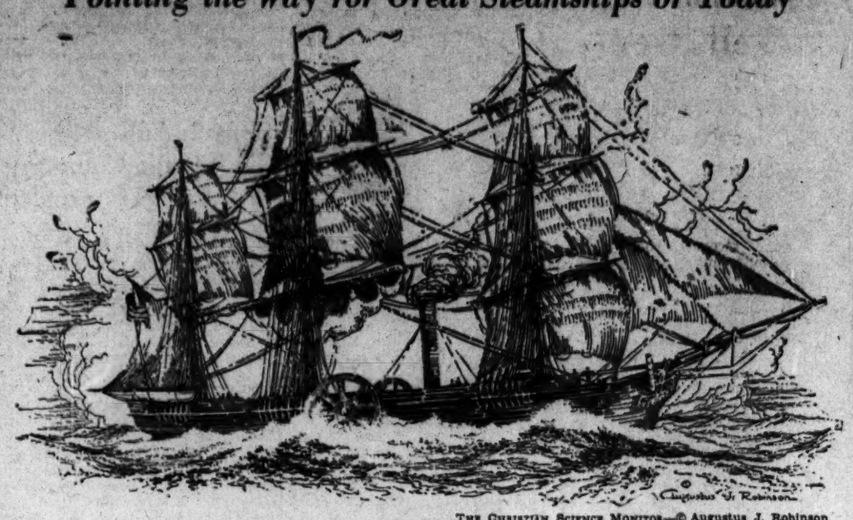
"They are not economic," he explained, "but political. Tariffs as international instruments should be arrived at internationally."

He envisaged a day when trade associations would circle the globe with the steel industry, for instance, following world channels of development unobstructed.

He praised the masterly leadership of the President, who has pushed legislation so fast "that a senator rose to speak on a measure an hour after it was passed." But, he predicted, "the cards are not yet all on the table. We have merely glanced over the shoulders of the players, but indications are that the new deal will mean a new world governed by fair play, social justice, and with the breaking down of tariff deadlocks."

Officers elected were: Christian A. Herter, chairman; Prof. Manley O. Hudson, Willis J. Abbot, Lawrence G. Brooks, William Phillips, vice-chairmen; Malcolm Donald, treasurer; Miss Elizabeth Stevens, executive secretary.

Pointing the Way for Great Steamships of Today



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Augustus J. Robinson

SAVANNAH, FIRST STEAMER TO CROSS ATLANTIC OCEAN

Roosevelt Sets May 22 Annually As Maritime Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 22—President Roosevelt, in a proclamation has established May 22 as National Maritime Day.

It was on this date 114 years ago that the first steamer to cross the Atlantic Ocean sailed from Savannah, Ga.

The President's proclamation follows:

Whereas in Public Resolution 7, approved May, 1933, it is stated that on May 22, 1819, the steamship The Savannah, departed from Savannah, Ga., on the first successful transoceanic voyage under steam propulsion, thus making a material contribution to the advancement of ocean transportation; and

Whereas by said resolution the President of the United States is authorized and requested annually to issue a proclamation, calling upon the people of the United States to observe May 22 of each year as National Maritime Day;

Now, therefore, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me do hereby issue my proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe May 22, 1933, as National Maritime Day by displaying the flag at their homes or other suitable places, and I hereby direct that government officials display the flag on all government buildings on that day.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

Done in the city of Washington this twentieth day of May, in the year of Our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-three, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-seventh.

Savannah Is Observing Date When First Steamer To Cross Atlantic Sailed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 22—President Roosevelt's proclamation setting aside May 22 as a national annual Maritime Day is being generally observed in this city today.

Tonight at a dinner at the DeSoto Hotel, the Savannah Chamber of Commerce will give official recognition to the achievement of Capt. Moses Rogers in making the first trip across the Atlantic Ocean on a steam-propelled vessel. The Savannah, the first steamship to cross the Atlantic, sailed from Savannah May 22, 1819.

The speakers will include Capt. Gatewood S. Lincoln of the United States Shipping Board; Mr. Joseph T. Lynes of New York, president of the American Steamship Owners Association, and Mr. J. Caldwell Jenkins of New York, vice-president of the Black Diamond Steamship Company.

The trim little 350-ton Savannah, fully bunkered and well found in sails, too, stood her owners $50,000. That sum was repjuted to have been greater than the cost of the clipper ship Rainbow which paid a 200 per cent profit on her first voyage. The Savannah could never be described as a financial success, but a national Maritime Day would not commemorate her material accomplishments, but rather the pioneering qualities which induced other men to launch steamships in her wake.

Boston Observes Day

Flags were displayed today on vessels in Boston Harbor, shipping offices and along the water front in general in recognition of National Maritime Day. Mr. Albert T. Gould, chairman of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and a member of the Maritime Day Committee, coöperated with the American Steamship Owners' Association and other groups to make the observance as wide as possible in New England.

Roosevelt Has Power To Aid Coal Industry

(Continued from Page 1)

President Hoover, at Boston, Oct. 6, 1930, before the American Federation of Labor convention, cited a "demoralization of the industry and a depth of human misery" in the coal fields "which is wholly out of place in our American system." He added that the Government had investigated the matter 10 years, "The facts are known . . . if our regulatory laws be at fault they should be revised."

Remains for Roosevelt

Mr. Hoover did not revise the laws and it is apparently now left for Mr. Roosevelt to take the action to start the great reform; at least a straight road will be opened for stabilization and the President can take it if he desires. It is admitted that stabilization offers the supreme test of the new industrial control bill and that this industry probably holds more difficulties just as it presents more ultimate advantages than any other field.

Left to themselves, the soft-coal operators have never been able to agree on any "code of fair competition" as proposed in the new bill. In no other industry has cutthroat competition been carried so far. A ton of soft coal at many mines now sells for less than a pound of good chocolates. Coal, furthermore, is mined in Kentucky and Virginia in inaccessible mountain valleys where the workers are only one step removed from primitive mountaineers and the coal village is owned, from store to church, by the absentee stockholders.

Under such conditions the union's fight for collective bargaining has been stopped at the mouth of the coal valley by armed guards. Thus the section of the new bill guaranteeing to employees the "right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing," is never likely to be put into effect by the companies' own volition.

With the voluntary section of the bill not likely to be used, Mr. Roosevelt may, if he sees fit, impose a compulsory code of fair practice on the soft coal industry, which will be the first uniform control of soft coal that has ever been instituted. For the first time in history the way will soon be opened to write a Magna Charta against tyrannical Old King Coal, whether the right is utilized or not.

American Egress From Isolation

(Continued from Page 1)

ican Government has decided itself so to do.

In the Far Eastern affairs the nations never flatly and pointedly agreed that a state had been guilty of a breach of the peace in violation of its international obligations, although this inference was attached to many of the later League pronouncements. But the powers were even farther from agreeing to take measures against the violation. Thus in even this most flagrant of recent crises, the United States would have been bound to no action.

It is further noted at the White House that even after these extensive preliminaries are accomplished the United Stats would not be bound to an affirmative action, but merely to refrain from acts which would tend to defeat the collective effort to restore peace. This simply is a pledge to Europe that the United States will not insist with trading with an aggressor in a conflict where rights and wrongs have been clearly established.

Such an assurance is the pledge which Europe has been awaiting for 13 years and there is every confidence in Washington that it will, in so far as any such measure can, pave the way to effective disarmament. It is noted, of course, that even this pledge is predicated upon a preliminary disarmament agreement.

Stimson Goal Reached

The ways of isolationists are strange, but Administration observers still cannot see why their latest promise should be violently opposed in this country. In the Senate some of the old guard have given voice to restive plaints, but the Administration feels that it has chosen the strongest possible ground, and it expects no ultimate obstacle to the return to world organization.

None the less it is notable that today the goal toward which Mr. Henry L. Stimson had patiently worked was today achieved in Mr. Davis's speech. International realities have triumphed over prejudice, in the view of observers with perspective. They set down May 22 as a red-letter date in the history of American foreign relations.

And as the week wears on, it is likely to be more impressive still. The resolution by which President Roosevelt will ask for authority to cut tariffs by 50 per cent will almost certainly go to Congress this week. It is completed, and a final revision is being given by the President and his expert State and Commerce Department advisers.

Crain Says He Will Not Run for District Attorney

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 22 — Mr. Thomas C. T. Crain, district attorney of New York City, will not be a candidate for reëlection next November, he told reporters here in reply to a question as to whether he would run.

Mr. Crain has been under fire repeatedly during his present term, which expires Dec. 31, 1933. Reports, however, have indicated that Tammany Hall was willing to support him in another campaign. Half a score of New York lawyers are being mentioned for the office. It is a political tradition that the nomination goes to a Tammany Protestant.

Silk Workers Stay On Job

PATERSON, N. J., May 22 (AP)—A strike called by silk weavers, which was to have begun today, affecting some 7500 workers in the industry, apparently failed to materialize, as no shops in the Passaic County area reported cessation of activities.

Radiocast Programs of Christian Science

Readers are urged to check times carefully, since the advent of daylight saving time may cause realignment of some of these schedules.

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in "Good Cheer Service," Tuesday afternoons, 3:30-4:00, E. D. T., Station WBSO, Babson Park, Mass., 920kc-326m, in charge of Mansger of Committees on Publication.

NEW YORK—Each Sunday, 3:00-3:30 p. m., E. D. T., Station WINS, 1180kc-254m, in charge of Committee on Publication for New York.

TROY, N. Y.—Second Monday each month, 6:25-6:40 p. m., E. D. T., Station WHAZ, 1300kc-231m, in charge of Committee on Publication for New York.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—In "Kindly Thoughts" period, Saturdays, 8:15-8:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station WHAM, 1150kc-261m, in charge of Committee on Publication for New York.

NEWARK, N. J.—Second Thursday of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m.; fourth Thursday of each month, 11:15-11:30 a. m., E. D. T., Station WAAM, 1250kc-240m, in charge of Committee on Publication for New Jersey.

HAMILTON, Ont.—Mondays and Fridays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., E. S. T., Station CKOC, 880kc-341m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Ontario.

TORONTO—Tuesdays and Thursdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., Saturdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., E. D. T., Station CFRB, 690kc-435m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Ontario.

LUDINGTON, Mich. — Thursday, 10:30-10:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station WKBZ, 1500kc-200m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Michigan.

IRONWOOD, Mich. — Alternate Thursdays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., C. S. T., Station WJMS, 1420kc-211m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Michigan.

CUMBERLAND, Md.—Second and last Fridays of each month, 10:45-11:00 a. m., E. S. T., Station WTBO, 1420kc-211m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Maryland.

HAGERSTOWN, Md. — Second and fourth Saturdays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., E. S. T., Station WJEJ, 1210kc-248m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Maryland.

NORFOLK, Va.—Third Sunday of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m., E. S. T., Station WGH, 1310kc-229m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Virginia.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Thursday, biweekly, 12:30-12:30 p. m., E. S. T., Station WJAX, 900kc-333m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Florida.

TAMPA, Fla. — Daily, including Sundays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., and Thursdays, 8:00-8:15 p. m., E. S. T., Station WMBR, 1370kc-219m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Florida.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Daily, except Sunday, 7:00-7:15 a. m., C. S. T., Station WTMJ, 620kc-484m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Wisconsin.

CHICAGO—Daily, except Sunday, 7:30-7:45 a. m., C. D. T., Station WBBM, 770kc-389m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Illinois.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—Tuesdays and Fridays, 1:15-1:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station WBOW, 1310kc-229m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Indiana.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Tuesdays and Saturdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., C. S. T., Station WDGY, 1180kc-254m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Minnesota.

MITCHELL, S. D.—Each Sunday, 1:15-1:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station KGDA, 1370kc-219m, in charge of Committee on Publication for South Dakota.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Third Monday of each month, 5:00-3:15 p. m., C. S. T., Station WHAS, 820kc-366m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Kentucky.

PADUCAH, Ky.—Wednesdays, 1:00-1:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station WPAD, 1420kc-211m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Kentucky.

DES MOINES and DAVENPORT, Iowa—Sundays, 9:00-9:15 a. m., C. S. T., Station WHO and WOC, 1000kc-300m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Iowa.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Tuesdays, 11:15-11:25 a. m., C. S. T., Station WHB, 860kc-349m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Missouri

LINCOLN and OMAHA, Neb.—Mondays and Thursdays, 12:30-12:45 p. m., C. S. T., Station KFAB, 770kc-350m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Nebraska.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Third Sunday of each month, 5:30-5:45 p. m., C. S. T., Station WMC, 780kc-384m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Tennessee.

VICKSBURG, Miss. — Every Friday, 11:45 a. m. to 12 noon, C. S. T., Station WQBC, 1360kc-200m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Mississippi.

MERIDIAN, Miss. — Last Sunday of each month, 1:15-1:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station WCOC, 880kc-340.7m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Mississippi.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—First Sunday of each month, 1:30-1:45 p. m., C. S. T., Station KLRA, 1390kc-216m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Arkansas.

OKLAHOMA CITY and TULSA, Okla.—Second and fourth Sunday of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m., C. S. T., Stations WKY, 900kc-333m, Oklahoma City, and KVOO, 1140kc-263m, Tulsa, in charge of Committee on Publication for Oklahoma.

AUSTIN, Texas—Sundays, 10:15-10:30 a. m., C. S. T., Station KNOW, 1500kc-200m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Texas.

DALLAS, Texas—Sundays, 6:00-6:15 p. m., C. S. T., Station WRR, 1280kc-234m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Texas.

FORT WORTH, Texas — Third Sunday of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m., C. S. T., Station KFJZ, 1370kc-219m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Texas.

DENVER, Colo.—Fridays, 10:00-10:15 p. m., M. S. T., Station KLZ, 560kc-535m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Colorado.

RENO, Nev.—Sundays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., P. S. T., Station KOH, 1380kc-217m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Nevada.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Tuesdays and Fridays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., P. S. T., Station CJOR, 1210kc-248m, in charge of Committee on Publication for British Columbia.

SAN FRANCISCO—Daily, 7:45-8:00 a. m., Sundays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., P. S. T., Station KYA, 1230kc-244m; daily, except Sunday, 7:00-7:15 p. m., P. S. T., Station KFWI, 930kc-322m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Northern California.

LOS ANGELES—Daily and Sunday, 5:00-5:15 p. m., P. S. T., Station KFAC, 1300kc-213m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Southern California.

LOS ANGELES—On eighth, eighteenth and twenty-eighth of each month, 7:45-8:00 a. m., P. S. T., except when period falls on Sunday, 9:00-9:15 a. m., Station KFI, 640kc-468.6m, in "Church Quarter Hour," in charge of Committee on Publication for Southern California in coöperation with Church Federation of Los Angeles.

LONG BEACH, Calif.—Daily, except Sundays and Wednesdays, 8:00-8:15 p. m., P. S. T.; Sundays and Wednesdays, 2:00-2:15 p. m., Station KFOX, 1250kc-240m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Southern California.

HONOLULU, T. H.—Sundays, 6:45-7:00 p. m., Thursdays, 11:30-11:45 a. m., Hawaiian time, Station KGMB, 1320kc-227m, in charge of Committee on Publication for the Territory of Hawaii.

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—Last Tuesday evening of each month, Station 1ZR, 1090kc-275m, in charge of Committee on Publication for the North Island of New Zealand.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House over the week-end were the following:

Mrs. Sarah L. Frankel, Massachusetts.
Mary Jane Carter Champion, Florida.
Mrs. Stewart N. Dunning, Connecticut.
Crissy K. Ball, New Jersey.
Samuel S. Ball, New Jersey.
Elba Burkey, Illinois.
Mrs. M. Lookingland, Illinois.
C. W. Caverly, New York.
Mrs. C. W. Caverly, New York.
Mrs. Martha Lunsford, California.
Miss Edith G. Downes, Massachusetts.
Mrs. Jennie B. Philo, New York.
Mrs. Olga B. Draper, New York.
Mrs. Rosalind Kreuizer, New York.
Leo B. Kreutzer, New York.
Mrs. W. W. Wilson, New Jersey.
Sunday
Letty Belle Wills, Texas.
Helen Wills, Texas.
J. Beverly Wills, Texas.
Ruth Baker, Texas.
Beatrice Burgoyne, England.
C. Bryan, England.
M. Emma Mix, New Jersey.
Josephine S. White, New Jersey.

Printing Craftsmen Elect

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 22 (AP)—Mr. Philip T. McAteer of Boston was elected president of the Association of Printing House Craftsmen at the two-day conference of the association here, and Mr. Howard T. Wallingford of Boston was elected secretary. The next annual meeting will be at Boston.

Congregational Ministers Hear Liberalism Plea

Newton Pastor Speaks at Annual Public Meeting in King's Chapel

Liberalism in religion and the affairs of mankind was stressed by the Rev. Dwight Bradley, minister of the First Church in Newton, speaking at the annual public meeting of the Massachusetts convention of Congregational Ministers in King's Chapel today.

"The aim of liberalism is to set humanity free and to bring to pass an order of life that is worthy of intelligent, moral and coöperative men. The chief business of a liberal is, therefore, to think, to speak and act in such ways as will encourage his fellowmen to 'do justly, love kindness and walk humbly with God.'"

The Rev. Dr. Clarence R. Skinner, dean of Crane Theological School, Tufts College, delivered an address on "Preaching the Social Gospel," at the annual meeting of the Unitarian Ministerial Union held at Bulfinch Place Church, in which he said there were numerous signs of a reaction against the early twentieth-century attempt to integrate religion with a sense of social responsibility.

"If the church can simply enrich the spiritual life of the individual, opening up vast vistas into the sublime, its true function will be thereby adequately performed. Let us leave to economists, politicians, and sociologists, the problem of creating ethical relations between men," Dr. Skinner said.

"Man is an integral part of God and the cosmos," he said further. "If contemplation of the stars can lead us to spiritual heights, if lifting our eyes to purple mountain majesties stirs our religious natures, so may the contemplation of man at his best."

These addresses were part of the first day's activities of Anniversary Week program of the American Unitarian Association and Allied Societies. The annual anniversary sermon was delivered last evening in the Arlington Street Church by the Rev. Dr. John H. Lathrop, minister of the First Unitarian Congregational Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.

In his sermon Dr. Lathrop placed emphasis on the same social aspect of religion that was touched upon in later addresses.

"Shall we say that we wish to make this world a home and all men a family?" he asked. "Shall we have unemployment insurance, a planned economy, adjusted to those creations of our imaginations called machines? Why not? Is it just the resistance of our old inbred individualism which says, 'Whatever may happen to others I shall come out on top'? I cannot help but believe that we are really coming to see that our happiness in this life will be advanced in the measure that we socialize the hazards of life, of all life, as much as possible."

Boston Pilots to See Fastest Transport At Air Meet Sunday

Although a full program of races, precision landings and acrobatics has been scheduled for the second 1933 Boston Sportsman Pilots' Air Meet at the Boston Airport next Sunday, the outstanding feature of the event is expected to be the arrival and exhibition of a new low-wing Boeing monoplane, said to be the fastest multi-motored transport plane in the world.

This new plane, which is the same type as those to be used on a 20-hour coast-to-coast schedule to be inaugurated this week by the United Air Lines, will arrive at 10 a. m. on Sunday and will be on exhibition until 5 p. m. It is making a tour this week, starting from Chicago and visiting Milwaukee, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo and Newark.

Carrying 10 passengers, baggage, a crew of two pilots, a stewardess, and a large load of mail and express, the plane has a top speed of 182 miles an hour and a cruising speed of 165 miles. The United Air Lines has purchased 60 of these planes, to be used on various air routes. The cabin is insulated against noise and temperature conditions.

The meet, scheduled from 1:30 to 6 p. m., will be designed after the successful one held at the airport last month, which more than 10,000 persons attended. According to Mr. Joseph Burnett, chairman of the committee in charge, between 30 and 40 pilots will compete in the various events. On the committee, besides Mr. Burnett, are Mr. E. J. Whitcomb, Boston representative of the United Air Lines; Capt. Albert L. Edson, Mr. Francis W. Perkins, Mr. Crocker Snow, Mr. George W. Crampton, Mr. Robert M. Lowe, Mr. John H. Shobe, and Mr. Robert S. Fogg.

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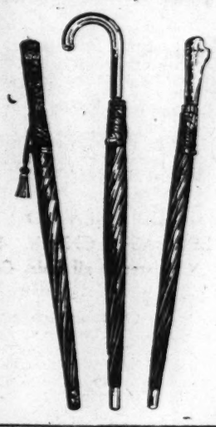

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BRIGHTON: 32-33 Western Rd.
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BRISTOL: 5-6 Castle St.
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America Back of British Plan For Peace, Davis Tells Geneva

Nations Called On for 'Great Act of Faith'—Either Disarm or Plunge World Into New Wars, Says Roosevelt Delegate

WASHINGTON, May 22 (AP)—The text of the speech delivered before the Geneva Disarmament Conference by Mr. Norman H. Davis, chief delegate of the United States, follows:

The initiative taken by the President of the United States in communicating directly with the heads of the states participating in the economic and disarmament conferences was prompted by the pressing need for concerted and decisive action to solve the interrelated problems with which these two conferences must deal.

The Disarmament Conference has reached the moment for definite decisions. We must face the issue; we must now determine whether the nations of the world propose to go forward with progressive disarmament or revert to the pre-war system of unrestrained competition in armaments with all the continuance of the international suspicion and fear which this will involve.

At the end of the World War the peoples of all states and their leaders resolved that the suicidal armament policy of the preceding decades must be changed.

They were convinced that this policy had been one of the contributing factors which brought about the war. Hence, a new policy regarding armaments was incorporated as a fundamental part of the peace settlement.

This policy, adopted to prevent a future race in armaments, was based on the principle that armaments are a matter of general concern, and that the time had passed when each state should be the sole judge of its armaments.

Obligation to Disarm

To carry out this conception provision was made for the disarmament of the defeated powers and at the same time a decision was taken unprecedented in history whereby the victorious states voluntarily assumed an obligation to reduce their own armaments.

As a first step the peace treaties reduced the armaments of Germany and her allies with a view to rendering impossible any aggression on their part. In fact the theory behind these treaties was that the military force of the disarmed powers should be fixed on the basis of the maintenance of internal order and the necessary policing of frontiers, but no more.

The whole purpose of these provisions was to guarantee that the armies of Germany and her former allies should thenceforth stay at home.

It would neither have been just nor wise, nor was it intended, that the central powers should be subject for all times to a special treatment in armaments. There is and has been a corresponding duty on the part of the other powers, parties to peace treaties, that by successive stages they too would bring their armaments down to a level strictly determined by the needs of self-defense.

Progress or Catastrophe

While the United States is not bound by the provisions or the implications of those treaties, I have no hesitancy in saying that it is the will of our people, interpreted by President Roosevelt, to join with the other powers in disarming down to that level, and we are prepared to exert our influence to bring this about, not by theoretical statements of good intentions, but by decisive and progressive reduction of armaments through international agreement.

The present situation admits of no further delay. The states of the world must either go forward in good faith to carry out in all its implications the disarmament policy which they adopted in 1919 or we must recognize frankly that this policy has been abandoned and reconcile ourselves to reverting to a race in competitive armament.

If the latter course is taken the consequences are inevitable. Sooner or later there will be the breakdown of the peace machinery which has been so laboriously built up since 1918 and the world will be swept into another war.

The immediate result of a failure here would be a set-back to the economic recovery, which depends upon such mutual confidence between nations as will permit a real collaboration in the task of restoring international trade and the freer movement of goods.

This is impossible in a situation clouded by the fear of war. National budgets which should be devoted to productive and social ends are burdened with excessive and wasteful expenditures for armament. This leads in turn to an almost unbearable load of taxation on all our peoples.

United States Prepared to Help

If we thus candidly face the situation, there is really no alternative for a sane world to consider. It is inconceivable that the responsible leaders of any country in the world could hesitate over this issue. We cannot shirk the duty which this choice imposes upon us. We cannot safely delay taking effective steps to reduce armaments to a purely defensive basis.

As far as the position of the United States is concerned, we are frank to recognize that we have a simpler problem to meet than have many of the European powers. Fears and apprehensions based on historical and racial grounds have led to the maintenance of large armaments in Europe. These large armaments have caused resentment, particularly in the less-armed countries. The resulting political tension has, in turn, reacted to keep up the general level of armaments.

We are not unaware of the difficulties which lie in the way of reduction in armaments here. It is our very detachment from this situation which gives us hope that we may exert a helpful influence towards the realization of our common objective. But we are prepared to aid in other ways than through exerting our influence, and I shall take this opportunity to show what we are prepared to do.

Willing to Reduce

As regards the level of armaments we are prepared to go as far as the other states in the way of reduction. We feel that the ultimate objective should be to reduce armaments approximately to the level established by the peace treaties, that is to bring armaments as soon as possible through successive stages down to the basis of a domestic police force.

In particular, as emphasized by President Roosevelt, we are prepared to join other nations in abolishing weapons of an aggressive character which not only are the more costly to construct and maintain but at present are those most likely to lead to a breach of the peace.

To cut the power of offense and remove the threat of surprise attack would do more than anything else to lessen the danger of a war.

Almost a year ago the American Government submitted a proposal along these lines. This proposal which received the approval of a large number of states was not acceptable to certain states and was therefore not adopted.

A few weeks ago the British Prime Minister submitted a detailed proposal which embodies many of the features of the American Plan of last year. As the British proposal represents a real measure of disarmament, we accept it whole-heartedly as a definite and excellent step toward the ultimate objective. We therefore are prepared to give our full support to the adoption of this plan.

In addition, I wish to make it clear that we are ready not only to do our part toward the substantive reduction of armaments, but if this is effected by general international agreement, we are also prepared to contribute in other ways to the organization of peace.

In particular, we are willing to consult the other states in case of a threat to peace, with a view to averting conflict.

Further than that, in the event that the states, in conference, determine that a state has been guilty of a breach of the peace in violation of its international obligations and take measures against the violator, then, if we concur in the judgment rendered as to the responsible and guilty party, we will refrain from any action tending to defeat such collective effort which these states may thus make to restore peace.

Finally we believe that a system of adequate supervision should be formulated to insure the effective and faithful carrying out of any measure of disarmament.

We are prepared to assist in this formulation and to participate in this supervision.

We are heartily in sympathy with the idea that means of effective, automatic and continuous supervision should be found whereby nations will be able to rest assured that as long as they respect their obligations with regard to armaments the corresponding obligations of their neighbors will be carried out in the same scrupulous manner.

The Disarmament Conference has already formulated measures for the establishing of a Permanent Disarmament Commission. The powers now proposed for this commission may well be reenforced. The commission will have many important duties, but none more essential than that of effectively supervising the fulfillment of the treaty.

Progress by Stages

We recognize that the ultimate objective in disarmament must be attained by stages, but we believe that the time for the next and decisive step is long overdue and cannot be further postponed.

Virtually all the nations of the world have entered upon the solemn obligation of the Briand-Kellogg pact to renounce war as an instrument of national policy and to settle their disputes only by pacific means.

If we are to keep faith with these obligations we must definitely make up our minds to settle our disputes around a conference table instead of preparing to settle them on the battlefield.

It was with such a thought that the President proposed an undertaking by the nations that, subject to existing treaty rights, armed forces should not be sent across national frontiers.

In the long run we may come to the conclusion that the simplest and most accurate definition of an aggressor is one whose armed forces are found on alien soil in violation of treaties.

There have been two main obstacles to disarmament. One was the apprehension that Germany proposed to rearm; the other the reluctance of the armed powers of Europe in the present state of the world to take a real step in disarmament.

If at this decisive point any nation should fail to give conclusive evidence of its pacific intentions and insist upon the right to rearm, even though the other powers take effective and substantial steps toward disarmament, then the burden of responsibility for the failure of the disarmament conference, with the incalculable consequences of such a failure, would rest on the shoulders of that nation.

The problem with which we are faced cannot be solved if one nation insists on rearming while the others disarm. The result inevitably would be another race in armaments.

As regards the action of the other powers, we are not unaware in the United States of the political difficulties which still lie in the way of the reduction of European armaments.

We recognize the legitimate claim which any state has to safeguard its security.

But we are firmly convinced that in the long run this security can best be achieved through a controlled disarmament by which the military strength of the most heavily armed nations is progressively reduced to a level such as that provided for in the peace treaties.

To the extent that armaments create political tension they in themselves constitute a menace to peace and may jeopardize the security of the very nations which maintain them.

If we take a long step in the direction of disarmament today and agree by stages to achieve our ultimate objective we can meet any legitimate claim of the powers bound by the peace treaties and at the same time effectively help to insure peace.

A few days ago the conference met a serious obstacle to further progress in its detailed examination of the British plan. Since then there has been an appreciable change.

The recent speech by the German Chancellor before the Reichstag clarifying the German attitude and policy with regard to disarmament and indorsing the proposal of President Roosevelt has been most helpful.

This and also the subsequent announcement made here by our colleague Herr Nadolny, of Germany's acceptance of the British plan as the basis of the future convention have so altered the situation as to justify us in assuming that we can now resume our consideration of this plan with real hope of agreement.

Our present agenda is a consideration of the chapters on what material. It was understood that other related subjects might be introduced and my colleagues may feel that I have made wide use of the latitude thus given me.

But in closing my remarks and to bring our discussion back to the concrete question before us I desire to state that the American delegation accepts the chapter on material and expresses the hope that the other delegations will join in this acceptance and that the way may be cleared for an immediate decision on the concrete proposals in this chapter.

Act of Faith

This conference is not only a disarmament conference. It is an emergency conference of a world in a state of political uncertainty and economic depression.

The next weeks will bring the decisive test. It will require courage and statesmanship to meet this test, but the failure to do so will go far to shatter any hope of world organization for peace.

As far as the United States is concerned, our abilities and our incentive to collaborate wholeheartedly in the continuing task of helping to maintain world peace depends in large measure upon the results achieved here in disarmament.

President Roosevelt's message is a clear indication of the fact that the United States will exert its full power and influence and accept its just share of responsibility to make the results in disarmament definite, prompt and effective.

The results of success here and now would bring benefits beyond all calculation. It would give new confidence and hope—confidence that governments can still govern and leaders lead; hope that a definite step in disarmament having at last been taken, economic recovery will be hastened and the millions in all countries who are only asking for the opportunity to work will have restored to them the possibility of living in peace and of earning their daily bread.

If by a great act of faith each and every nation will now summon the courage to take a decisive step in general disarmament, conditions throughout the world will so improve that we can henceforth face the future with a real feeling of security and confidence.

With the alternative to success in mind, we can not allow ourselves to fail.

United States Offers Definite Collaboration

(Continued from Page 1)

delegates are obliged to leave Geneva for London for the World Economic Conference openng on June 12.

Acceptance by France Of British Proposal Removes Big Obstacle

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, May 22—Virtual acceptance by France of the disarmament proposals contained in the Roosevelt peace message and the British plan, which is now understood to be assured, has contributed greatly to the vastly improved international atmosphere recorded by the press here today.

Reports that a satisfactory agreement reached in Rome will permit initialing soon of the four-power pact to preserve peace, combined with the conciliatory attitude of Germany at Geneva have almost completely relieved the tension which President Roosevelt's appeal only partly corrected.

Furthermore the celebration at Le Bourget yesterday of the sixth anniversary of the Lindbergh transoceanic flight added a definite note of cordiality to Franco-American relations, rekindling memories of mutual admiration between the two peoples.

Only one important condition, the Monitor learns from an authoritative source, is attached to France's acceptance of the British plan—institution of a genuinely efficacious international control of armaments. If, and when, this can be established and proved workable, and if America's passive collaboration against an aggressor nation can be counted upon, France is willing to make the sacrifice of military equipment and effectives demanded of it.

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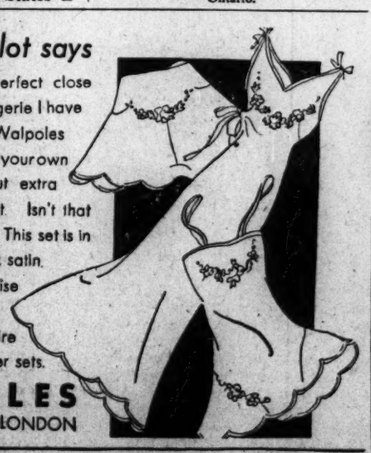

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The Children's Page

A Very Obliging Pelican

By FRANK DOWSETT

DONALD put a small hand over a large yawn. He had been waiting a long time for the pelican to do something. Lying there as he was, stretched in the warm sand, he was afraid he might go to sleep before anything happened. He didn't dare move. He knew he had to be very quiet or the big sea bird would fly away.

It was a comical-looking bird, standing there with its shoulders hunched up and its chin on its chest, gazing out to sea as if it were very sad about something. Its suit of drab feathers, as usual, was much in need of cleaning and pressing.

Donald wondered why the bird didn't use a little of its spare time to preen itself. But the pelican didn't seem to be bothered a bit about its appearance. It merely raised its great bill and yawned so enormously that the bag underneath flapped like a sail. Then it settled down again and with a sighing heave of its shoulders once more stared out to sea.

A Quiet Afternoon

The pelican's yawn made Donald yawn. Then, he, too, settled down with a sigh, his chin on his arms, his eyes fixed dreamily on the water. A long distance out it was blue. Nearing shore it humped itself into great rollers that broke into creamy white surf. The bubbling white water raced for the beach, but the broad green fans beneath it always were first to reach the finish line of brown seaweed. The sand changed from light yellow to very pale green. Donald sighed. That pelican never would do a thing but look out to sea.

It was so quiet, and so was Donald, that many other sea birds began to gather. A flock of sea gulls arranged themselves on a hummock of sand near by. Carefully they folded their slate-blue wings against their sides, pulled in their necks until their blunt beaks rested on their brilliant white breasts, and they, too, began staring out to sea as if curious as to what the pelican was watching.

Down by the water's green fans, thin-legged sandpipers, scampering back and forth just out of reach of the playful ripples, almost got their feet wet when they stopped to look. Excitedly they scurried up the beach and back again, and just couldn't help taking one more look.

More dignified snipe allowed the green water to play around their toes while they pulled long curved bills out of the wet sand and gazed casually at whatever it was everybody else was looking at. But they tried to appear unconcerned.

Out on the rolling water black feathered divers awakened from their lazy floating and nudged each other. Everybody was staring at something! What could it be? Black wings fluttered as the divers one after the other stood up on their tails and peered out to sea. Do you see anything? No, you take a look!

An Exciting Moment

Then there burst an excited murmur from all the watching birds, and Donald could scarcely believe his ears. He seemed to be able to understand what was being said.

"It looks to me," said a sea gull, who appeared to be the leader of the flock on the sand hummock, "like a sea serpent." His hearers squawked.

"A sea serpent!" The sandpipers scurried around, shrilling the news one to another. The snipe didn't appear quite as unconcerned as they had been a moment before. The divers plunged into the next white breaker, and seemed most dismayed when they popped out the other side.

Out at sea now, visible to all eyes, was a greenish-brown form. At least, it looked like one piece. You really couldn't tell, though, because all of it did not show at one time above water. It was a hump here, and a hump there; about five of them in all, going through the water like a lively roller-coaster. If all the humps belonged to one head, then, of course, it must be a sea serpent.

"Ph-warrk!"

Every head turned as the pelican let out that explosive sound, a mixture of a laugh and a scolding. The big bird's head was thrown back, and its long bill was pointing straight up in the air, so in all probability, the raucous noise was intended for scoffing merriment.

"Silly things," grunted the pelican, hoisting its shoulders up and down as if annoyed at being disturbed. "There isn't any sea serpent ou there."

"But—" began somebody, apparently not content to take the pelican's word for it.

The pelican yawned largely, flapping the pouch on its lower beak back and forth. "Well," it said, "if I must, I must," and, without another word, spread its big wings and flapped awkwardly out to sea.

Close to the water it sailed until it was directly over the spot where the greenish-brown roller coaster was humping up and down in the blue swells. Then, while everybody on shore gasped, it closed its wings and dived. Crash! it landed on the water, flopped its wings vigorously and again rose into the air.

This time it hovered over the greenish-brown roller coaster for a moment, and then something dropped from its great bill. Even before that something hit the water the roller coaster affair broke into pieces. Each one of the humps charged to the spot where the pelican had dropped whatever it had dropped. That gave the game away.

"Seals!" cried the feathered crowd on shore. "Seals! No sea serpent, at all. Just jolly seals playing a joke on us."

Gay Entertainers

Seals they were, as could easily be told, when they came close into the surf, by their whiskers and their snub noses. Their soft eyes sparkled with the fun they had had. Their gleaming bodies frisked in the bubbling white water.

With that gay company of entertainers in view, nobody longer could be content squatting on the beach, gazing solemnly out to sea. Everybody had to join in the game. The divers dived until they were out of breath. The sandpipers scurried to keep their feet dry until, in their gleeful haste, they forgot which way they were going. Some were scurrying after a wave when others were scurrying away from one. They met in a merry mix-up. The sea gulls swooped and dived overhead, tossing things to each other on the wing, until at last they had to drop onto the waves to rest.

Even the long curved billed snipe forgot to pretend to be dignified. They became almost as gay as sandpipers.

Only the pelican remained aloof. He returned to his place on the beach, and, having settled the false rumor of a sea serpent in that part of the sea, hunched up his shoulders, settled his chin on his chest, and stared solemnly into the distance.

Donald sat up cautiously, rubbing his eyes and wondering if he had been asleep. He must have been dreaming to imagine he heard sea gulls and sandpipers and a pelican talking. Yet, there were the seals and the rest of the gathering.

He peered at the gloomy-looking pelican. Rather than pleased with itself over the service it had done the others, it looked very much bored, but Donald gave it a smile and a farewell wave as he started for home. As far as he was concerned, the pelican was a very obliging bird.

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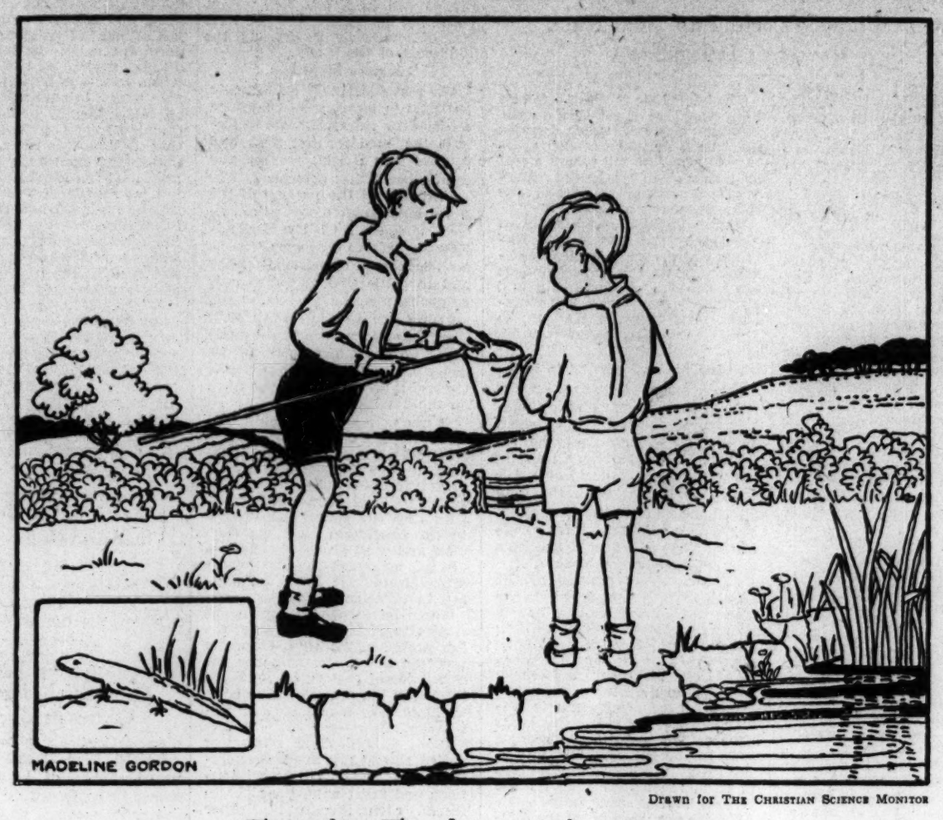

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Timothy Tandy and the Newt

It's the loveliest world now it's got to May—
Yellow, and blue, and white,
Daisies, buttercups, golden gorse,
(Timothy knows all the names, of course,
But I don't think I do—quite).
There are millions of bluebells under the trees,
And they're scenty and cool as they touch your knees,
And the daisies are white like the Milky Way
Now that it's got to May.

There's a pond in a field along Gorsey Track,
Rushy, and deep, and clear.
Timothy Tandy and I go there
Whenever we've half an hour to spare,
And nobody wants us here.
And yesterday morning we managed to get
A small brown newt in our new green net,
He'd a dragony tail, and his eyes were black—
And we didn't put him back.

There's a nice little patch where it's damp and cool
Under our toolshed wall,
And we made him a house with a grassy floor,
And a roof we could see through, but no front door,
And we thought he'd love it all.
We made him a puddle to dabble his feet,
And we fed him with things that a newt could eat.
Then we left him to sit by his little pool
'Cause we had to go to school.

But somehow we felt at the end of the day
Perhaps it was not quite fair,
That even a newt might be terribly fond
Of tadpoley babies at home in the pond,
So we thought we'd take him there.
He dived in the water! But we didn't mind—
There's dozens of other things people can find.
We laughed, because everything's lovely and gay
Now that it's got to May.

DORIS TWINN.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Wide World

PLAYING NURSEMAID FOR BIDDY

At night Stella, an Alsatian, guards the hen houses on this poultry farm in England, and during the day she displays her motherly interest in her charges by allowing them to cuddle around her for warmth. Far from ever harming the little chicks, she seems to take pleasure in their playful ways.

The Books Go on a Strike

IT WAS Saturday morning. Room 3 of Centerville schoolhouse, which was usually very quiet on Saturday morning, was in a dreadful uproar.

"I'm going on a strike," proclaimed Robert Reader. "I have endured cruel treatment long enough. I feel that it is time for something to be done about it. Is there anyone who cares to join me?"

"I do, I do," shouted a chorus of voices.

"I think we should state our grievances one at a time," began Robert Reader, who had taken charge of the meeting.

One by one the books arose.

"My owner carries me on his head and sometimes drops me all the way to the floor," said Georgie Geography.

"My master throws me in the air and sometimes fails to catch me," said one.

"My owner writes all over my clean pages. It makes me so ashamed to be disfigured this way," said Grace Grammar.

"And mine always turns down the corners of my leaves instead of using a bookmark," said Horace History. "He has done it so much that I look old already, although I have been here scarcely a year."

"My greatest complaint," began another, "is that I am handled with dirty hands. My owner seems to think I have no pride at all, and he gets my leaves so soiled that I am ashamed to be seen."

"I haven't a complaint," piped up Alice Arithmetic, "my mistress keeps her hands clean and handles me very carefully."

"Are there any others who have no complaint?" asked Robert Reader.

"I, I," spoke up several timid little voices.

"Let us take a vote and the majority shall decide whether we go on a strike," said the leader.

"All those in favor of striking for better treatment say 'Aye.'"

"Aye, Aye," shouted a huge chorus.

"Those opposed say 'No,'" continued Robert Reader.

"No, no," said two or three timid little voices.

"The ayes have it," proclaimed Robert Reader. "When our owners return to school Monday morning they will find that their books have walked out and will not return until they have been promised better treatment."

Alice's Plan

Everyone seemed happy except little Alice Arithmetic who was one who had voted against the strike.

"Whatever will the children do when they come to school Monday morning and find all their books gone?" she asked.

"I'm sure I don't know," confided Cynthia Speller. "I really do not feel very happy about it. I wish that we could do something to prevent the strike."

Alice looked thoughtful and then remarked, "I know what I am going to do. I am going to the president of Bookville and tell him all about the strike. Perhaps he will be able to do something."

The two books crept quietly away from the excited mob and when they reached the home of the president of Bookville they told him all about the trouble which was brewing.

"It is the first time in all my administration that I have had such a problem to meet," said the president, "and I am very glad that you two loyal young ladies have come to tell me about it. I will see what can be done about it."

When Alice Arithmetic and Cynthia Speller again reached the schoolroom they found all the books parading wildly around the room, beating drums, singing and shouting, "We want justice."

The two little girls crept in quietly and waited for the president to come. Just as the parade was ready to march out of the schoolroom the sound of a triumpet was heard, and in marched the president of Bookville with his attendants.

A Visit From the President

"My friends," called the president.

Everything was quiet at once, for the books felt that a visit from their president was a great honor.

"My friends," continued the great man, "I hear that you feel you have been cruelly treated and that you are ready to leave your post of duty until you are promised fair treatment."

"Yes, yes, a strike, a strike," called out a few of the bolder books.

"My friends," began the president again, "it is never well to do anything in haste. I am very sure that in many cases you have been unfairly treated, but I think you should give your owners a chance to change their ways. I have here a list of rules which states the rights of books very clearly. If we can get your owners to agree to obey these rules, will you all be willing to stay in your places?"

"Read them, read them," shouted all the books.

The president stood very solemnly and began.

1. "I promise to always open a new book properly, so that its back will become accustomed to the strain and will thus wear much longer.

2. "I will never write on the pages of my book, but will keep a small piece of paper in the front of it on which to write things I need to remember."

3. "I will not carry my book on my head nor in any way which makes it possible to drop the book to the floor."

4. "I will always be sure that my hands are clean before I handle any book."

5. "I will use a bookmark in marking my place instead of turning down the corner of a page.

6. "I will always remember that a book is one of my very best friends and will treat it as I do any good friend."

After the president had read the rules there was a murmur of approval and some discussion. It was finally decided that each book should return to its place and allow their president an opportunity to settle the trouble peaceably.

You see these boys and girls had never really meant to be cruel to their books, and when the president of Bookville told them how the books felt, they cheerfully accepted every rule and from that day to this no book in Room 3 of Centerville School has had any cause to complain that he was not being treated like a friend.

The Mail Bag

Wausau, Wisconsin

Dear Editor:

I surely love the Children's Page in the Monitor. Our teacher brought some Monitors to school with her one day and we all enjoyed reading them.

On the last page I found a dog named Snubs. He surely is funny. But there was something else I liked—the animal paper dolls. Our teacher made some more paper dolls on the printer. She said that if we would learn our "2 times" we would get Dotty Duck; if we would learn our "3 times" we would get Racky Coon, for our "4 times" we would get Willie Bear, and for our "5 times," Sally Rabbit. I would thank you very much if you would please put more of those animal paper dolls in the Monitor. But anyway, I am satisfied with the ones that our teacher gave us. Norma B.

[Will you please say "Thank You" to all the other children in your school who wrote such interesting letters.—Ed.]

Altamonte Springs, Florida

Dear Snubs:

My mistress has just been looking over the Children's Page of The Christian Science Monitor and has shown me your picture. She told me that she thought you would be pleased to hear from me, down here in Florida. I am a little Boston bull terrier with a kink in my tail, a brown coat, and white vest.

My name is Niffty, but everyone calls me "Niffie" and I like that name best. I understand almost everything that is said to me. When anyone says, "Niffie, do you want to go for a walk," I am up in a second. You should see me run. I love to stir up the quail and rabbits, but only because I want them to play with me. They fly and run and we have great sport.

Yesterday we went for a drive and called where there was a little dog named Tinker. His mistress asked him if he would sing for us. He was so pleased about it that he wagged his tail, went over to the piano with her, sat up, and as she struck the notes, he raised his head and voice and sang. I thought it was beautiful. He could do many tricks and I am going to try to learn some of them.

We live on a big place near a lake. All around are lovely big trees filled with oranges and grapefruit. Sometimes the trees are white with blossoms and then they smell so sweet. We have lovely warm weather down here all the time. In fact I have never seen any snow. How I should love to have you visit me, Snubs—we would have great fun. You see in one way we are alike—your name is Snubs and I have a snub nose.

Good-by Snubs, it was fun writing to you. Niffie.

Blackley, Manchester, England

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I go to Third Church of Christ, Scientist, in Manchester. I am 11 years old and am interested in swimming, as there is a swimming bath quite near us.

Collecting foreign stamps is my hobby and I belong to the Wolf Cubs. I should like to correspond with boys about my age.

Joseph M.

Peachland, B. C., Canada

Dear Editor:

I am a boy 10 years old and am interested in stamps. I should be very pleased to exchange with Mail Baggers.

We live in Peachland, on the Okanagan Lake. This country is noted for its fruit. In the summer there are cherries, apples, peaches, and plums.

Although I have never written to the Mail Bag before I have read it for some time and have answered several letters. I hope to hear from many Mail Baggers, especially from foreign lands, and promise to answer every letter. John G.

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1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

The Man of the Woods and His Birds

WHILE waiting in a London station one evening, I noticed a man walking down the crowded platform with a large fish basket which he placed near my feet.

Something moved inside the basket, something black. Was it a tiny puppy? A kitten? I peeped down, and as I did so the man asked me if I was interested in birds.

He then lifted the lid of the basket a little, calling, "Come, Jack and Jill," when out flew two beautiful jackdaws and perched on his shoulders, not a bit afraid of all the noise around, or of the trains coming and going. They were then introduced to me, Jack bowing, and Jill following suit.

The master, Mr. Eustace Smith, told me that he was a man of the woods, and a friend of all birds. He makes his home in the middle of Bexley Woods, Kent, where in the summer he lives in a tent, and in the winter in a wooden shack which he had built.

His hobby, he said, was the training of birds in their natural surroundings. He had no cages. He loved them all, fed them, and talked to them as soon as they were hatched. Jays and jackdaws he trained to talk to him, and he had taught many others to do tricks.

Breakfast time was hailed with delight by his feathered friends. He would rattle a cup and saucer—the breakfast gong—when as many as 200 birds would arrive for their daily food, including lovebirds which live with him in the woods. There is no need to cage birds in order to make friends with them, he says, for love and trust will hold them better than any cage.

But while we were talking the train arrived—far too soon, it seemed!—and the Man of the Woods and I had to part. After saying farewell to Jack and Jill, they were put back into their traveling basket, ready for their return journey to the woods. G. M. H-C.

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United States

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A plunge into the lake before breakfast . . . the taste of bacon out-of-doors . . . the story-telling hour around the campfire—these and other experiences will thrill the boys and girls who this summer attend the camps advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

By writing to the directors of these camps you can obtain booklets depicting the individual features of each camp.

Camp advertisements appear on The Children's Page Mondays, and on The Young Folks' Page Thursdays.

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The Home Forum

A Cabin in the Great Woods

IF YOU want to know the full flavor of this country, if you want to see the reckless growth of it, the inexhaustible fertility, the surging energy of it, the fierce rankness and robust activity of it, by all means build a cabin in the great woods. Build it with your own hands, log by log, and strip the shakes for your roof from a dry, clear log of pungent cedar. Then, when you open your cabin for the holidays you will have deserved your intimate taste of the great woods and you will not be disappointed.

Best of all, have a little inky lake hard by, a red arbutus tree at your cabin door, a gray squirrel in a hollow stump and some mice, but I suppose you could do without the mice. You will find them all there year after year, as if time never went on at all. And economics and the depression and politics and all the affairs of men never penetrate the great woods.

The cabin is the same as it always has been, from the broken window-pane stuffed up with the dishcloth to the kettle with the broken spout. The canoe lies in the boathouse, just as we left it, which seems years ago. As usual, the fourteen tulip bulbs have sprouted and been eaten by the lone settler's red cow, which wanders through the great woods at this time of the year with the soft tinkle of her bell, infinitely sad when it floats across the lake at twilight. The settler's red cow always eats the fourteen tulips, which are our entire garden, and we have never yet seen them in bloom.

The old gray squirrel's curiosity invariably gets the better of him. As soon as he sees smoke coming out of our chimney, he scampers up the little pine tree and leaps from it to the roof, where he chatters excitedly. He will do that every morning at exactly five o'clock, so we rise early in the great woods. The mice have been about as usual, too, making their winter quarters in our cupboard and rearing their children in the mattresses. And Old Jim, who hasn't left here for forty years, comes to the door of his cabin across the lake and blinks in the sun, like a white bear coming out of his winter den. He says it was a hard winter. But he always says that. The winters have been getting harder in the great woods as long as Jim can remember.

* * *

But it is in the great woods themselves that the most curious things are going on at this season. The spring comes late here, weeks behind other places at the bottom of the hills. The snow has just gone from the deeper shade. The first green growth is upon everything. The dankness and moisture, the brown, juicy smell of winter is still heavy under the big trees. But everything is moving with a desperate kind of haste.

The firs and cedars and hemlocks are still black above you, but a few maples manage to live among them and they are yellow with their first fluffy catkins. The new, tiny leaves of alders in the lower places look like a fine green lace hung between the dark evergreens. At your feet the great sword ferns are thrusting up their brown stalks, drooping and curled exactly like the trunks of midget elephants, but smaller and covered with a brown and shaggy hair. The maidenhairs, on black, shiny stems, are wrapped up in neat little round bundles, precisely like a bishop's crosier, and unfold shyly. The first sleek, sappy stalks of bracken carry their still folded leaves like little upturned hands, with fingers clenched.

The trilliums are turning from white to purple now, but it is the purple of decay and they will soon be gone. By the noisy brook, though, you may find violets with solemn yellow faces, faint black beards and a single yellow eye; and near by, if you are fortunate, a few pink lady-slippers, mouths open in boisterous but silent laughter. Little points of sunlight seem to dart across the forest, from tree to tree, and you will find, if you watch them closely, that they are the gleam of a sunbeam, from the forest roof above, on new-spun cobwebs, which tremble in the least puff of air.

There is a thick, almost articulate stillness in the great woods just now, for few birds come there, only a blue grouse or two, whose distant drumming seems less of a sound than a part of the silence. But there is a sense of limitless activity, of restless, ruthless activity, of growth following on growth and plant elbowing plant for room, for the mere privilege of springing up and subsiding again in the autumn; an endless quest, a deep joy in the mere fact of being alive.

* * *

From the great woods, climb up our hill at this season and you are in another world, a world of yellow broom. From a single seed, dropped in this wilderness by some wandering bird, the broom has swept like a flame across the rocky mountainside, a moving, fragile gold finer than any in King Midas' coffers. Look at the full load of its blossom, the utter abandon of it, the billowing, soft luxuriance of it, how it bears its flowers not like other niggardly shrubs in mean bunches, but in great waves of color, like breakers which have suddenly paused in their breaking so that we can admire them for a moment before they fall. Watch the sunlight upon it, the play of shadow and yellow high light. Watch it move in the breeze as if it were a molten liquid boiling up to pour down in thick drops and in fine spray.

No soil is too poor for it, no bare mountainside too inhospitable. In the smallest crevice, it will take root and soon cover the barren rocks with a downy blanket of yellow. Cut it down and it springs up again. Root it out and new seeds will quickly replace it. Burn it, and it will yet rise again, still eager to hide the marks of men's desolation, still ready to exhaust itself in this great hurricane of blossom, still building up an extra supply of seed in the summer so that there may be food for the birds when the snow flies.

BRUCE HUTCHISON.

Andrew Carnegie's Birthplace

IN THE year 1835 Andrew Carnegie was born in a small one-story house standing at the corner of Moodie Street and Priory Lane, in Dunfermline, Scotland, his father being a damask weaver.

John Ruskin maintained that every bright boy in Edinburgh is influenced by the sight of the Castle; Andrew Carnegie, in his *Autobiography*, writes that the child of Dunfermline is equally influenced by the noble Abbey, founded in 1070, by King Malcolm Canmore and Queen Margaret, Scotland's patron saint.

Dunfermline stands on high ground, three miles north of the Firth of Forth, overlooking the sea with a view of Edinburgh to the south, and of the peaks of the Ochils rising in the north.

The weaving business prospered during Andrew's early years, and the family moved into a much larger house in Reid's Park. In its lower rooms the looms were kept, the family occupying the upper story, reached, as was customary in old Scottish houses, by an outside staircase mounting from the pavement. It was here that a certain small American map stamped itself indelibly upon the boy's memory, with a picture of his parents pointing out Pittsburgh, Lake Erie and Niagara, for which places, he was told, an uncle and aunt had lately sailed.

Another early impression of the house was connected with the frightening yet glorious knowledge that a lawless flag, painted and carried by a Radical member of the family in a procession during the Corn Law agitation, was secreted in the garret. Those were days of intense political agitation, when clubs were hurriedly formed among the townsfolk and London newspapers were subscribed for, the leading editorials of which were read to the people every evening from one of the pulpits of the town. Andrew's father, a strong Radical, actively upheld his opinions, and addressed an open-air meeting in the Pends, attended by his small son who managed to wedge his way in between the legs of the crowd. On hearing a great cheer rising from the listeners the little boy's enthusiasm overcame him; and, looking up into the face of the man under whose legs he found himself, he told him proudly that the speaker was his father. Whereupon the man caught him up and perched him on his shoulder.

It was during the next years that hardship made itself felt in the Carnegie family. A change from the hand loom to the steam loom had brought suffering to the weavers. Something drastic had to be done, and Mrs. Carnegie, with considerable courage, opened a small shop in Moodie Street, thus keeping the family in comfort and her two young sons in their customary large white collars. It was Andrew's task at this time to bring water from the well at the head of the street, and also to keep the accounts of the customers, this being his first taste, at the age of ten, of business affairs.

At this time he was a frequent visitor to his uncle's "fine" shop in High Street, delighting in the stories of Scottish history recounted for his benefit, Wallace being his special hero. There happened to be two ways back to his home from High Street, one by the Abbey, which in the shadows of evening stood dark and awesome against the sky, the other along well-lit streets by way of May Gate. "And which way will you be taking tonight?" his uncle would ask, with a twinkle in his eye. And Andrew, thinking of his hero would invariably reply, "By the Abbey," never yielding to the temptation to follow the lamps at May Gate, but whistling bravely through the darkness and telling himself what Wallace would have done in similar circumstances.

School days in Dunfermline were interspersed with rabbit and pigeon keeping at home, in which connection occurred Andrew Carnegie's first business venture. Finding it hard to keep his pets supplied with sufficient food, at the age of ten or eleven he conceived the idea of securing the services of his youthful neighbors for a season; employing them to gather dandelions and clover, for which they were rewarded by naving the young rabbits named after them, this being, as he later admitted, "the poorest return ever made for labor," but the best he had to offer at the time.

Trade becoming worse in Dunfermline, the Carnegie family decided to sell their looms and furniture and join the relatives in Pittsburgh. Hence, in the year 1848, when Andrew was twelve, they drove by omnibus to Charleston, the boy standing by the window, with tears in his eyes, looking at the town with the grand old Abbey fast fading into the distance. It was the memory of the Abbey, and all it had meant to him as a child, that inspired Andrew Carnegie throughout his life; the tower on which were carved the words: "King Robert the Bruce," and the curfew bell which, tolling out its warning each night at eight, was the signal for him to run to bed. Then his mother or father would come and, bending over the little couch, tell him what the curfew was saying. "Many good words," he wrote, "has that bell spoken to me through their translations." He was destined to hear the bell again in after years when, having sailed from New York, for a holiday, he coached from Brighton to Inverness with a party of friends. As he drove down the Pends, standing on the front seat, he caught the familiar sound as it tolled in honor of his mother and himself. "The world," he wrote, "has not within its power to devise, much less to bestow upon us, such reward as that which the Abbey bell gave when it tolled in our honor."

In 1877 Andrew Carnegie was given the freedom of the city of Dunfermline, and it was here that his mother laid the foundation stone of the first Free Library building which he gave to any town. Above the entrance, at his suggestion, was carved a rising sun shedding its rays, with the words: "Let there be light." D. A. L.

On the Love of Poetry

A man may be, perhaps, exclusively a poet, a poet most exquisite in his kind, though the kind must needs be of inferior worth; I say, may be; for I cannot recollect any one instance in which I have a right to suppose it. But, surely, to have an exclusive pleasure in poetry, not being yourself a poet—to turn away from all effort, and to dwell wholly on the images of another's vision—is an unworthy and effeminate thing. A jeweller may devote his whole time to jewels unblamed; but the mere amateur, who grounds his taste on no chemical or geological idea, cannot claim the same exemption from respect. How shall he fully enjoy Wordsworth, who has never meditated on the truths which Wordsworth has wedded to immortal verse?—From "Literary Remains of SAMUEL TAYLOR COLERIDGE. 1836."

Down a Suffolk Lane

Ivy-covered oak trees, spreading
sylvan archways,
Offer certain shelter from a sudden
shower of rain.
Willow-herb and foxglove, bishop's-
weed and bramble
Grow along the hedgerows down a
narrow Suffolk lane.

Cattle in the pastures, scented
flowering meadows—
Buttercups and cowslips bloom
'neath sycamore and plane.
Gentle horses browsing—thrush and
blackbird calling—
Partridges and pheasants cross the
narrow Suffolk lane.

Cottages and homesteads—crowded
floral gardens,
Hollyhocks and sunflowers brush
against each window pane.
Lichen-covered thatched roofs—
where the birds are nesting—
Oh! its good to linger in a narrow
Suffolk lane!

Tuddenham and Woodbridge, Martlesham and Kesgrave—
What a song of countryside in each
enchanting name!
Grundisburgh and Otley, Debenham
and Ipswich—
You can always reach them down a
narrow Suffolk lane.

ANNA E. WILLIAMS.

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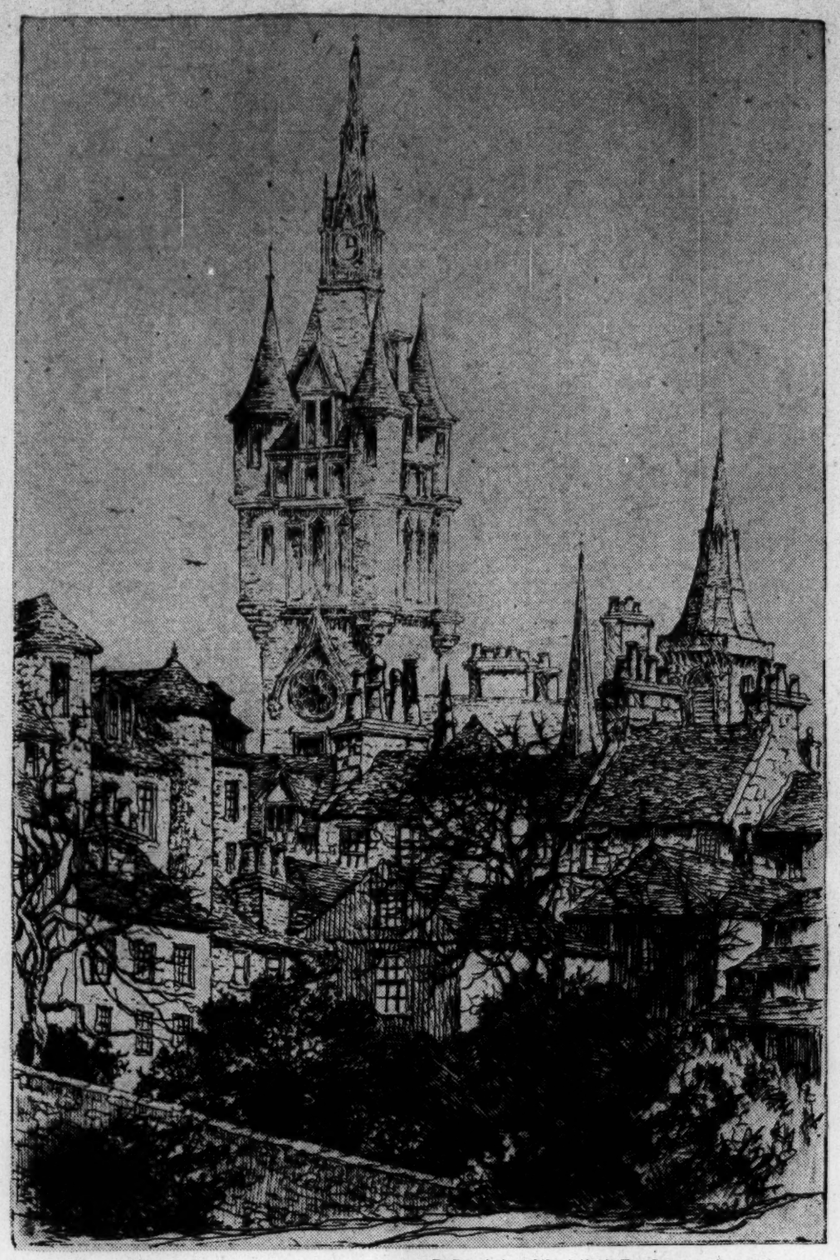

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Royal Dunfermline: From an Etching by W. S. Percy, London.

די וואָס מאכען שלום

(איבערזעצט פאר דעם „קריסטשען סייענס מאניטאר")

אין אַלע, וואָס פאר א צושטאנדען דארפען מיר האָבען צו ענטסאָגן אן אמתען שלום? ישעיה הנביא שרייבט, „די וועלט דעם וואָס מראכט בכדר פון דיר, בעהיטען מיט א שלום־אמת שלום;" און די אורזאכע וואָס ווערט געגעבען פאר דיזע בעשיצונג איז, „וויל ער פערזיכערט זיך אין דיר." אלזא, דאָס פונדאמענט פון א דויערהאפטיגען שלום וועלט שאפען אז מען זאָל זיך פערלאָזען אויף א געטלעכען, און נים אויף א וועלטלעכע מאכט. מיר לערנען אין די חיוליגע שריפטען אז „גאָט איז ליבע," דעריבער, אונזער פריינד וועט נים זיך אויף זיך אליין פערלאָזען, נאָר אויף גאָט. איז עס די זעלבע זאך ווי מיר זאָלען „גאָט, אז אונזער פריינד וועט נים זיך פערלאָזען אויף אונז. קיין וואָלם קענען אן אומגליכע זאך ווען אינדיווידועלן אן נאציאָנען וואָלט מען אוסגעדריקט געטליכע ליבע צווישען זיך, די ליבע וועלכע „וואָס נים טוט זיך אויף זיך אליין." אין עס איז אויך נים מעגליך אז מען זאָל האָבען שלום מיט גאָט ווען מען האָט נים שלום מיט זיין ברודער. „ווער נים ליבט זיין ברודער וואָס ער זעהט, ווי קען ער ליבען גאָט וועלכען ער זעהט נים?" זאָגט יוחנן. אין דעם זעלבען בריוו שרייבט יוחנן אז „ווער נים ליבט איז אין טויט." אין דעם זעלבען בריוו שרייבט יוחנן אז „ווער האָסט זיין ברודער איז א רוצחן." אין דעם זעלבען בריוו שרייבט יוחנן אז „ווער נים ליבט קען נים וויסען גאָט, וואָרום גאָט איז ליבע." אין דעם זעלבען בריוו שרייבט יוחנן אז „ווער נים ליבט זיין ברודער וואָס ער זעהט, קען נים ליבען גאָט וועלכען ער זעהט נים."

עס איז אין אלגעמיין אנערקענט אלס א מאָטיוו, אז פילע פון אונזערע צרות, וואָס שאפען א ווייט פערשפרייטען שרעק און אינערלעכע צווישיין זיי נאציאָנען אין אונזער אינטערנאציאָנאלען אופן, א דיזקוסיע אויפצוגעבן ציוויל, זייענן, אויף א רעזולטאט פון דעם וועלט־קריג, עס איז נאָענ נאָענוג פערשפרייט, זאָלען שפירען א טיפערן פערשטאנד, זאָלען וויסען שלום: דען זעהען מיר נים איין, אז די רעזולטאטען פון קריג בעווייזען זיך אין פילע שרעקליכע צושטאנדען, אזוי ווי פרוי־ערע, נויט, ארבייטסלאָזיגקייט, אין פילע פראבלעמען, וועלכע בלייבען נאָך אלץ אונגעלעזט, ווייל מען א פערזעהט פון יאָהרען, אין האלטען נאָך אין אינ־שאפען דיפערענץ, מורא, אין אונרוהיג־קיים צווישען אינדיווידועלען און נאציא־נען.

ווער וואָלם נים געוואָלט זיין א שלום־מאכער, ווען קיין וואָלם בעקומען פנים אל פנים מיט א זעלבע צושטאנדען אין פראב־לעמען? אין „אבווהל פיעל אהבויים וועלט כסדר אוועקגלעפט אויף אזא ציעל. פון דעסטוועגען בליבט דער בעשיהל מיט פילע מענשען, אז שלום קען מקוים ווערען נאָר מיט דער שאָר פון איין נאציאָן אין צו דער הילפע פון דער צוויישטער. פאקטיש, אז דער גרינדונג פון א דויערהאפטיגען שלום, וואָס זאָל צופרידענשטעלען יעדערע מענש, האָט זיך נאָך ביז יעצט אוסגעווי־זען פאר כמעט א מיר נאכמעלוכע זאך.

קריסטוס יעזוס, דער גרעסטער שלום־מאכער וואָס די וועלט האָט נאָך נים ווען נעהאט, האָט גזאָגט: „שלום לאָז איך אייך אויבער, מיין פרידען גיב איך אייך." און דערנאָך האָט ער גזאָגט, „נים אזוי ווי די וועלט גיט, גיב איך אייך." מיט דעריבער האָט ער געווייס געמיינט, אז דאָך די וועלט פערלאָזט זיך אויף מאכט־מיטלען פאר זייער שוץ און פרא־טעקציאָן, פון דעסטוועגען וועט דער משיח (קריסטוס) נים ברויגען שלום אויף דער ערד אין אזא וועג, יעזוס האָט דיזעלי־גען, אז זיין קעניגרייך איז נים פון דיזער וועלט, און אויך האָט ער ערקלערט, אז מען מאָר נים בעפארכטטען דעם שלום אויף וועלכען ער האָט אָפגעוויזען פון א מאטעריעלען צושטאנדונק.

די מענשהייט האָט פאר הונדערטער יאָהר־טען גלעלויבט, אז די וועגדעם זיך פאר דער בעשיצונג פון שלום אויף כאטש קעגען רויל פערזעהען, וואָס עגטש אהרם פערמאכקירט אונטער א פאלשען פנים פון שלום.

מיר האָבען צו ענטסאָגן אן אמתען שלום? ווען מראכט בכדר פון דיר, בעהיטען מיט א שלום־אמת שלום;" און די אורזאכע וואָס ווערט געגעבען פאר דיזע בעשיצונג איז, „וויל ער פערזיכערט זיך אין דיר." אלזא, דאָס פונדאמענט פון א דויערהאפ־טיגען שלום וועלט שאפען אז מען זאָל זיך פערלאָזען אויף א געטלעכען, און נים אויף א מענשליכען. מיר לערנען אין די חיוליגע שריפטען אז „גאָט איז ליבע," דעריבער, אונזער פריינד וועט נים זיך אויף זיך אליין פערלאָזען, נאָר אויף גאָט. איז עס די זעלבע זאך ווי מיר זאָלען „גאָט, אז אונזער פריינד וועט נים זיך פערלאָזען אויף אונז. קיין וואָלם קענען אן אומגליכע זאך ווען אינדיווידועלן אן נאציאָנען וואָלט מען אוסגעדריקט געטליכע ליבע צווישען זיך, די ליבע וועלכע „וואָס נים טוט זיך אויף זיך אליין." אין עס איז אויך נים מעגליך אז מען זאָל האָבען שלום מיט גאָט ווען מען האָט נים שלום מיט זיין ברודער. „ווער נים ליבט זיין ברודער וואָס ער זעהט, ווי קען ער ליבען גאָט וועלכען ער זעהט נים?" זאָגט יוחנן. אין דעם זעלבען בריוו שרייבט יוחנן אז „ווער האָסט זיין ברודער איז א רוצחן." אין דעם זעלבען בריוו שרייבט יוחנן אז „ווער נים ליבט קען נים וויסען גאָט, וואָרום גאָט איז ליבע." אין דעם זעלבען בריוו שרייבט יוחנן אז „ווער נים ליבט זיין ברודער וואָס ער זעהט, קען נים ליבען גאָט וועלכען ער זעהט נים."

(The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Wake an Early Morning

Who would make a song of spring,
Let him shield his eyes
For a lonely branch to sing,
A small patch of skies.

None can ever stretch his song
To the breadth of May,
Should he strive however long
He must scant a day.

Gold and silver, turquoise, rose,
Emerald and snow,
Is there one musician knows
How these themes should go?

Wake an early morning, then,
Let your dazzled sight
Open for the count of ten,—
Shut, and sing till night!

SARAH WINGATE TAYLOR.

Peacemakers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS generally conceded that many of the troubles which today are causing widespread consternation amongst the nations are directly or indirectly a consequence of the world war. Naturally, all right-minded persons feel a deep desire for universal peace; for the effects of war are seen in many distressful conditions, such as sorrow, lack, unemployment, and in many problems which after a period of years remain unsolved and continue to cause discouragement, depression, and uneasiness amongst individuals and nations.

Faced by such conditions and problems, who would not be a peacemaker? Yet, although much effort moves persistently towards this objective, there remains with many a feeling that peace can be realized only at the expense of one nation and to the advantage of another. Indeed, the establishing of a permanent peace, which would be found acceptable by all, has so far appeared well-nigh impossible.

Christ Jesus, the greatest peacemaker the world has ever known, said, "Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you," and added, "Not as the world giveth, give I unto you." Surely he meant that though the world looks to material means for security and protection, not in this way was the Christ to bring peace on earth. Jesus said distinctly that his kingdom was not of this world; and, likewise, the peace to which he referred is not to be judged from a material standpoint.

Mankind has for centuries believed that it depends for the maintenance of peace upon material armaments. In spite of this, as the years have passed, it has been found that friendly intercourse and commercial relations between nations, promoting their mutual prosperity, have tended to preserve harmonious conditions far more effectually than has the veiled threat of militarism. Christ Jesus' words, "I came not to send peace, but a sword," may seem to contradict this fact until it is seen that the sword of Truth cuts through the veil dividing the real or spiritual and the false or material security masquerading under an illusory appearance of peace.

What, then, are the conditions necessary for true peace? Isaiah writes, "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace, whose mind is stayed on thee;" and the reason given for this security is "because he trusteth in thee." So, the foundation of a permanent peace lies in trusting for safety to divine, not temporal, power. "God is love," we learn in the Bible; if, therefore, our peace depends on God, it depends wholly on Love. With the trustful love which reflects Love exercised between individuals and nations, war would be impossible; for Love "seeketh not her own, is not easily provoked, thinketh no evil." It is recognized that whilst there is distrust, suspicion, selfishness between persons or nations there can be neither friendship nor advantageous commercial relations. "Good will toward men" is the corollary to "on earth peace."

John, emphasizing the necessity of loving, tells us how we may prove our trust in God and our apprehension of His tender care in our practical affection for our fellow men. He says, "And this commandment have we from him, That he who loveth God love his brother also." So love is the foundation of peace; and it rests upon each one of us to reflect universal Love to all our fellow men, and to show our love in acts of kindness.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, in speaking of her own work, says with Christlike humility (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 247), "The little that I have accomplished has all been done through love,—self-forgetful, patient, unfaltering tenderness." And that is what the whole world needs today: more understanding, more patience, more unselfishness. With the illuminating experience of her own healing before her, Mrs. Eddy went forward, exemplifying practical Christianity in her life and works. She elucidated her discovery in her writings, and founded her church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, so that not alone the comparatively few who came into personal touch with her might share that "peace of God, which passeth all understanding," but that everyone the world over might learn to prove for himself the power and presence of divine Love to heal pain, sin, sorrow, and the many other woes that assail mankind through the material senses.

Christ Jesus said that eternal life is in knowing God and the Christ, made manifest to men through Jesus' life and works; and Christian Science teaches us to turn to God, to acknowledge Him as divine Principle, and man as His perfect idea, inseparable from Principle, and so both loving and lovable. Such knowledge applied consistently results in a calmness of thought, a quietness in character and environment, which world conditions, however dark they may seem to human sense, are powerless to disturb. If in times of unrest each one would take refuge in "the secret place of the most High," the disquietude of communities and nations would cease. Trust following love, and security following trust, the result would be peace.

Peace must be realized in each individual consciousness; and as individuals bring unselfishness, understanding, and brotherly affection to the solution of each domestic, business, social, and national problem each such effort will be as a silken strand which, twined closely with innumerable others, will become a cable strong enough to unite humanity in one great bond of good will. In such gracious friendship and understanding will be realized "the unspeakable peace which," Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 264), "comes from an all-absorbing spiritual love."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish.]

Miss Emily's Basket

And what a perfect playmate she was. Never actually in the game but always hovering near us, adding that touch of mystery and charm that children feel and love. Were we pirates, storm-tossed, starving on some barren isle (starvation played an important part in all our games) some signal would be given, a soft tap on window-glass or a fluttered handkerchief, and succor would come from an unexpected source. We had grown to half expect it, but its arrival always gave us the thrill of the unexpected and unusual.

A window would be opened, silently and with the utmost caution. I never could decide whether her care and deliberation were part of the game or whether they were to avoid Maggie's vigilant attention. But the window would be in Miss Emily's room, and soon on the window ledge would appear a basket. It would be slowly lowered. I can see it now, jerking its way down from what seemed to us then an incredible height. We saw two delicate hands playing out a much knotted cord, and framed in the window above a slender figure in white and a pair of laughing eyes.

I shall never forget the contents of that basket. It was as like Miss Emily as it could possibly be, and by the same token as unlike any one else. The basket always contained gingerbread, whether of her own making or Maggie's I do not know. It was not like any gingerbread I had ever seen before or have ever encountered since. It was in the form of long, oval cakes, crisp and brown on the outside, but within a light brown or yellow and delicately sweet and gummy. The flat tops were hard and shiny and on these a bit of decoration was often added, in the way of pansy or other small flower.

Not abruptly and with wild whoops of delight did we approach this manna. It had come to us in the accepted and appropriate fashion and all must be done with nice attention to the proprieties. So we would approach the basket with due caution and indirection, creeping through the grass, taking every precaution lest we be surprised and overcome by unfriendly savages. At last the prize was in our hands, a crumpled daisy or clover put in the basket by way of tribute, and it would make its uncertain ascent to a cloistered window. — From "Emily Dickinson, Friend and Neighbor," by MACGREGOR JENKINS. (Boston: Little Brown.)

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Financial: Market Quotations

Stocks Slowly Move Downward Under Pressure

Early Firmness in Mines and Oils Followed by Easy Tone

NEW YORK, May 22 (AP)—Financial markets began the new week hesitantly today, as a result of the reaction on Saturday.

Stocks slid off fractions to nearly 2 points during the morning, then recovered part of their losses. Some of the oils and mining stocks were higher. Trading was light.

Wheat lost more than a cent a bushel in the earlier dealings, and cotton more than 50 cents a bale, but corn was firm.

Early firmness in oils and some of the mining shares was largely canceled in the late dealings. Losses ranged from fractions to around 2 points.

Among issues off 1 to 2 points were Consolidated Gas, Union Pacific, du Pont, Crown Cork, American Telephone and Santa Fe. United States Steel, General Motors and International Nickel lost sizable fractions.

The turnover approximated 2,200,000 shares.

Traders Are Cautious

While the week-end business news continued favorable, stock traders were inclined to caution, in view of the magnitude of the advance of recent weeks, and the leveling off of the trend last week. Brokers said there was some short selling in expectation of a technical reaction, but the comparative quietness of the market on reactions was encouraging.

While business news was favorable, Wall Street was not sure how thoroughly the improvement may already have been discounted in the market. Indications of a let down in industry with the approach of summer were still lacking, for the most part.

The first large railroad to report its freight movement for last week was Santa Fe, which showed 21,664 cars, a shade above the previous week's total of 21,628, and close to the like week of last year, when 22,310 cars were moved.

Foreign Bonds Strong

The strength of various European obligations was the feature of an otherwise moderately irregular bond market today.

Issues of Great Britain, Austria, France and Germany rallied fractionally to 3 or more points following the announcement that the Mussolini proposal of a four-power agreement to maintain peace had been accepted.

United States Government securities maintained a steady to firm position in relatively quiet trading.

Moderate advances were recorded by some loans of Baltimore & Ohio, St. Paul, Chicago & North Western, Delaware & Hudson, Illinois Central, and Union Pacific. Minor recessions were suffered by some issues of Southern Pacific, Pennsylvania, Missouri Pacific, New York Central, Nickel Plate, Erie, Northern Pacific, Santa Fe and Alleghany Corporation.

Bonds of International Telephone were in demand at gains of a point or more, and some maturities of American Telephone and Postal Telegraph were up fractionally.

Money Market

New York Quotations

	Today	Last Prc.	Yr. Ago
Call loans	1%	1%	2½@5
Stock Exch Curb Exch.			
renewal rate	1½%	1½%	3%
Com paper	1¾	1¾	3
Bar silver	33⅜c	33⅜c	27⅝c
Time loans—			
60 to 90 days.	1	1	1½
4 to 6 months.	1 @1½	1 @1½	1½

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 to 90 days	⅝@ ½	⅝@ ½	¾ ⅞
4 months	⅞@ ¾	⅞@ ¾	1⅛@1
6 months	1⅛@1	1⅛@1	1⅜@1¼

London Quotations

Call money	¼%	¼%	⅞%
Short bills	⅞@ ½	⅞@ ½	1%
3 mos bills	½@ ⅝	½@ ⅝	1⅛@1⅛
Bar gold	122s 8½d	122s 7d	122s 10d
Bar silver	18¾d	18 7/16d	16⅝d

Boston Quotations

Call money	1½%	1½%	3%
Com paper	1¾@2¼	1¾@2¼	3½

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bucharest	6%
Boston	3½	Budapest	4½
Chicago	3½	Bofia	8
Cleveland	3½	Calcutta	3½
Dallas	3½	Copenhagen	3½
Kansas City	3½	Helsingfors	6
Minneapolis	3½	Lisbon	6½
New York	3	London	2
Philadelphia	3½	Madrid	6
Richmond	3½	Oslo	4
Amsterdam	3½	Paris	2½
San Francisco	3½	Prague	3½
St. Louis	3½	Riga	5½
Athens	9	Rome	4
Berlin	4	Tokyo	4.38
Berne	2	Stockholm	3½
Bombay	3½	Vienna	5
Brussels	3½	Warsaw	6

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Cables	$3.89⅝	$3.87½	$4.8665
France—franc	.0454	.0450½	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1600	.1591	.139
Italy—lora	.06016	.0597½	.0526
Germany—mark	.2705	.2684	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1570	.1570	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0375	.0375	.0296
Denmark—krone	.1732	.1725	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0175	.0175	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0050	.0060	.129
Holland—florin	.4629	.4582	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1800	.1800	.1749
Norway—krone	.1975	.1965	.268
Poland—zloty	.1350	.1365	.1123
Port'gal—escudo	.0368	.0368	.0420
Roumania—leu	.0073	.0072	.5960
Spain—peseta	.0987	.0976	.193
Sweden—krona	.2000	.1985	.268
Switz'land—franc	.2225	.2210	.193
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0160	.0160	.0176
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2725	.2760	*
Shanghai—dol	.2425	.2475	*
India—rupee	.2940	.2930	.3650
Japan—yen	.2375	.2395	.4084
Java—florin	.4630	.4600	.4020
Phil Islnds—peso	.5012½	.4975	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.4580	.4675	.3678
South America			
Argentina—dol	.2956	.2963	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0165	.0165	.1196
Chile—peso	.0605	.0605	.13165
Colombia—peso	.8850	.8850	.9733
Peru—sol	.1725	.1725	.3900
Uruguay—peso	.5000	.5000	1.0342
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8725	.8733	1.00

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last May 22	Last May 20
8¼	3	..	Adams Express	3300	7¾	7⅞	7⅞	7¾
65	39	..	Adams Exp pf	150	62	62	62	..
17¼	8	..	Adams Mills	1800	15	14¾	14¾	14½
10½	8¼	..	Addressograph	1200	8¾	8⅛	8¼	8¼
4⅞	1¾	..	Advance Rumely	300	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
11¾	7¾	1.20	Affiliated Prod	800	11¼	11	11¼	11
74¾	47½	3	Air Reduction	2000	70⅝	69¼	70⅝	71
18⅝	11⅛	.80	Alaska-Juneau	9600	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	14⅝
2½	⅞	..	Alleghany Corp	5300	2¼	2	2⅛	2¼
5¼	1	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	800	4⅞	4	4	4⅝
16¼	5	..	Alleghany Steel	190	15½	15	15½	15⅝
104½	70⅝	6†	Allied Chem	18200	101¾	98⅝	100	100¼
1211⅞	135	7	Allied Chem pf	500	119¼	119¼	119¼	..
18	6	..	Allis Chalmers	2400	14¼	13½	13⅝	13¾
15½	8¾	..	Alpha Port Cem	100	14	14	14	..
4	⅝	..	Amal Leather	1000	3½	3½	3½	..
37⅛	18½	2	Amerada	1500	36½	34¼	35	35¼
17⅝	7¾	..	Am Ag Ch Del	600	15⅞	15½	15½	15¾
21	8	..	Am Bank Note	3000	19¼	18⅝	18½	19½
43	24	3	Am Bank Note pf	100	42	42	42	43½
5⅝	1	..	Am BeetSugar	1100	5½	4⅝	4⅝	..
42⅜	3⅝	..	Am Beet Sug pf	70	33	30	30	31
24½	9¼	.60	Am Brake S&F	400	23	22¾	22¾	23½
85	49½	4	Am Can	28200	81¼	79¾	81	80¼
17⅞	6¼	..	Am Car & Fdry	2100	16½	16	16	16½
35	15	..	Am Car & F pf	100	33½	33½	33½	..
8	1⅝	..	Am Chain	800	4½	4½	4½	..
34¾	24	3†	Am Chicle	200	43	43	43	43
24½	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	3600	21	20⅝	21	21
4½	1	..	Am Encaustic T	5000	4⅛	3⅜	4¼	4
10⅜	3⅞	..	Am European	200	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7
12	3½	..	Am & For Pow	7200	10½	9¾	10	10
24	7¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	200	20	19½	17½	..
16½	4⅜	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	300	12⅜	12	13	13½
10	4½	1	Am Hawaiian	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	10
11⅝	2½	..	Am Hide & L	400	10½	10	10¼	10¼
38⅛	13⅝	..	Am Hide & L pf	1600	36¼	35	35½	37
3½	2¼	..	Am Ice	5000	8⅞	8⅜	8⅝	8⅞
10⅝	4½	..	Am International	6000	9¾	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
¾	¼	..	Am La France	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
16⅜	5⅞	..	Am Locomotive	800	15½	14½	14½	15
39¾	17¾	..	Am Loco pf	400	38	37½	38	..
1	1	..	Am Mach & Met	100	1	1	1	..
13⅛	3⅛	..	Am Metal	3000	13⅜	12¾	13	13
50	15½	..	Am Metal pf	300	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	46⅜
30	17	1½	Am News	10	21	21	21	..
9¼	4	..	Am Power & Lt	5000	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	8
26¼	8½	1⅜	Am P&L 6% pf	800	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	21½
23⅜	9	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	300	18	18½	19¼	19¼
11⅜	4⅜	..	Am Radiator	9600	10⅛	10½	10¼	10¼
16½	5¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	5600	15⅞	14⅞	15¼	15
31⅞	10¼	..	Am Smelt & Ref	11000	28	27	27½	27⅝
38⅝	20¼	3	Am Safety Razor	1000	27⅞	23¾	27⅝	28¼
55	20½	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	200	51	51	51	54
14½	4⅝	..	Am Steel Fdries	1200	13	12½	12½	13⅛
70	37⅝	3	Am Steel F pf	50	70	70	70	69
44⅞	30	2½†	Am Stores	1000	43¾	43¼	43¼	43¼
58	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	3400	53¼	52	53¼	53
112⅞	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	25600	109⅝	106⅞	108⅝	108⅝
32¾	10	..	Am Type F pf	130	24	24	24	23½
27	10⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	6000	24½	23½	24½	23⅝
22⅞	9½	1	Am WW&E ct	3000	21⅞	20½	20½	20⅞
30	11	..	Am Woolen	4200	10¼	9⅞	10⅛	10¼
46⅝	22½	..	Am Woolen pf	1600	41¼	40⅝	40⅝	41½
6	¾	..	Am Writ Pap pf	40	5	5	5	..
1⅞	⅜	..	Am Writ Pap ct	100	1¾	1⅜	1¾	1⅜
7	2⅛	..	Am Zinc Lead & S	5400	7½	6⅜	6⅝	6¾
15½	8⅝	..	Anaconda Cop	25000	12⅝	11⅞	12¼	12⅝
23½	8½	.60	Anchor Cap	2600	20	18¾	19¾	19⅝
3½	1	..	A P W Paper	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
73¼	41	7	Armour Del pf	400	71	71	71	72
6⅝	1⅜	..	Armour Ill A	10600	5⅝	5¼	5½	5½
3	⅞	..	Armour Ill B	10000	3⅛	3	3⅛	3⅜
34½	7	..	Armour Ill pf	1400	31¼	29½	30¼	31
3⅝	1¼	..	Arnold Constable	400	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
4⅞	2	..	Artloom Corp	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4½
3¼	¾	..	Asso Apparel Ind	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
13¾	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	3800	13	10⅝	11⅜	11⅞
18	6⅜	..	Asso Oil	30	16	15¾	16	..
72	50	5	Atchison pf	200	71¼	71¼	71¼	..
63½	34⅝	..	Atchison T&SF	11600	60⅛	58⅝	59⅝	59¾
44⅞	16½	..	Atl Coast Line	7200	43	39½	40½	41
22	12⅝	1	*Atl Refining	12800	23¾	21½	21⅝	21¾
20¼	9	..	Atlas Powder	500	18⅜	17	18	19¼
70	60	6	Atlas Powder pf	80	70	70	70	..
56½	31¼	2	Auburn Auto	14600	49½	46¾	47½	49
3	⅞	..	Austin Nichols	400	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
12½	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	35000	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	10½

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last May 22	Last May 20
9⅜	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	3300	7⅞	7¾	8	8
32	9½	..	Baldwin Loco pf	200	25	28	29	29¼
17⅞	3¼	..	Balt & Ohio	18300	16¼	15⅜	15¾	15¾
42⅜	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	3900	31	29¼	30¼	31⅜
82¼	68¼	6½	Bamberger pf	10	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜
7	3	..	Barnsdall A	31600	7⅛	6½	7	6½
21½	7	..	Beatrice Cream	400	19¼	18⅞	18⅝	19
44	45	3	Beech-Nut Pack	200	60	59¾	59¾	60
7⅛	3½	..	Belding Hem	200	6	6	6	7
75½	62¼	4.09	Belg Nat Rys ppf	400	73¼	73¼	73¼	..
14⅜	6¼	..	Bendix Aviation	6200	13	12½	12⅝	12⅞
23½	9	..	Best & Co	200	20¼	19	19½	20½
61¾	10⅛	..	Bethlehem Steel	10300	28⅝	24½	25	25
41⅜	25¼	..	Beth Steel pf	800	58	56¼	57½	58
11½	3½	..	Blaw Knox	600	11	10⅜	11	10¾
10⅝	6⅜	..	Bloomingdale	500	10½	10	10	..
27	9½	..	Bohn Alum & Br	2700	25⅞	25¼	25¾	25½
155½	55	..	Bon Ami A	100	64	64	64	65¼
35⅝	18	1.60	Borden	3200	32¼	31⅜	31⅞	32½
13⅜	5½	..	Borg Warner	2100	12⅝	12⅛	12¼	12⅝
8½	2⅜	..	Briggs Mfg	3500	7¾	7¼	7⅜	7¼
34½	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	8200	33¼	32½	33	33
80⅞	64	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	78½	77½	78½	77½
6¾	3½	..	Brooklyn Queens	400	5¾	5¾	5¾	6
82	63½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	1200	75	74⅜	74⅝	75⅜
46½	28½	3	Brown Shoe	100	44½	44½	44½	..
9⅞	1¾	..	Brunswick Balke	700	8	7½	8	8
2¾	½	..	Bruns Terminal	700	1¾	1½	1⅝	1¾
9	2	..	Bucyrus Erie	1200	8⅞	8¼	8½	8⅝
63	20½	2	Bucyrus E pf	40	60	59⅝	60	..
12⅞	2¾	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	500	12	11¾	11¾	11⅞
2⅞	¾	..	Budd Mfg	1200	2½	2¼	2¼	2½
2¼	1	..	Budd Wheel	900	3	3	3	2⅞
7¾	2½	..	Bullard	300	6	6	6	6¼
13⅞	6½	.40	Burroughs Add	3500	12½	12	12⅛	12⅜
3¾	1	..	Bush Terminal	1400	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	3⅜
1½	½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	500	1½	1⅜	1½	1⅜
1¼	1	..	Butte & Superior	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4½	1¼	..	Butterick	200	3½	3½	3½	3½
22¼	8½	..	Byers	4500	19⅞	19¼	19⅞	19½

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last May 22	Last May 20
20⅜	7¾	..	Calif Packing	4200	19¾	19¼	19¼	19½
8	⅞	..	Callahan Z & L	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
8	2	..	Campbell Wy&C	200	6⅝	6½	6½	..
5¼	2	..	Calumet&c Hecla	2100	5	4	4⅞	4⅞
16¼	7½	1	Canada Dry	3300	15⅜	15	15½	15⅞
22⅜	9½	1	Canadian Pacific	7200	12¾	12⅜	12⅝	12⅝
30	14	1	Cannon Mills	100	27¾	27	27	27½
63¼	30½	..	Case Thresh	14500	59	57½	58½	58⅞
69¾	41	4	Case Thresh pf	30	65	65	65	65¼
15⅞	5½	..	Caterpillar Trac	2400	15	14½	14¾	14⅞
3¼	⅜	..	Celotex vtc	400	2	1⅞	1⅞	2
25½	4¼	..	Celanese Corp	10200	24⅝	23¼	24½	23¼
4⅞	1	..	Celotex Co	600	4⅜	4	4	4¼
30¾	14	1½	Central Aguirre	300	25¼	25	25	25¾
5	2	..	Century Ribbon	100	4	4	4	..
24	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	5400	20	19	19	19½
3⅞	1	..	Certain-Teed	1400	3¾	3¼	3¼	3⅜
30¾	14⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	3100	29	27⅞	28¼	28¼
37	24⅜	2½	Ches & Ohio	8100	35⅜	34⅜	34⅞	35
1¾	½	..	Chi & E Ill	300	2¼	2	2	1¾
5¼	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt West	4100	5⅛	4¾	4¾	5
10	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	2200	9¼	8½	8⅝	8¾
1	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	3600	3⅜	3½	3½	3⅜
5⅞	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	9100	5¼	4¾	5	5¼
10⅝	1¼	..	Chi & N'western	20900	9⅜	8⅝	9	9⅜
16	2	..	Chi & N'west pf	400	14	12⅞	13	14
6	2½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	1200	5⅞	5	5½	5½
14	5½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	200	13¼	13¼	13¼	12½
9¼	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	4100	7⅞	7⅛	7¼	7½
11⅜	2¾	..	Chi RI&P 6%	300	10¼	10	10	10¼
13¼	2½	..	Chi RI&P 7%	100	11	11	11	11¾
18½	5	1	Chickasha Cot O	100	18	18	18	18
21½	7¾	..	Chrysler	28200	20¼	19¼	20	19⅝
17⅝	7½	2	City Ice & Fuel	700	17	15½	15¾	16⅝
56¾	45	6½	City Ice & F pf	50	51¼	51¼	51¼	55
16	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	3400	15¼	14⅜	14⅜	15¼
81	49	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	76	76	76	..
12⅜	3	..	Collins & Aikman	2200	11½	10⅜	11¼	11⅜
12	5¼	..	Colonial Bea Oil	300	10	9½	10	..
10⅞	3	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	1100	9⅞	9¼	9¼	9⅝
18⅜	9	.80a	Columbia Gas	11500	16¾	16½	16½	16¼
13	6⅜	..	Columbia Pic vtc	100	12	11⅝	12	11
56⅞	34½	2	Columbian Carb	9100	51¼	48½	51	50½
13½	4	..	Comm Credit	2400	11¾	11½	12⅜	12
20½	18½	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	50	20	20	20	..
8	76½	70	6½	Comm Cred Ipf	30	75	75	75
26¼	16	3	Comm Cred A	200	25½	25¼	25¼	25½
34	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	2400	31⅜	30⅜	30⅝	31
97⅜	84	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	91½	91½	91½	..
18¼	9	.60	Comm Solvents	4300	16¾	16½	16½	16⅜
28⅞	10½	1.20	Somwlth & So	21100	27⅜	27	27½	27⅜
13½	7⅜	.60	Congoleum Nairn	1700	12⅝	12¼	12¼	12⅜
4¼	1¾	..	Consol Film Ind	300	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
11⅞	5⅞	..	Consol Film I pf	4100	10⅞	10¼	10⅜	10½
61¼	40	3.40	Consol Gas	12600	53	51½	51⅞	52½
99	83	5	Consol Gas pf	300	90½	90½	90½	90⅝
5½	2⅛	..	Consol Laundries	200	3½	3½	3½	3¾
9¾	5	..	Consol Oil	14500	9¾	9¼	9⅜	9¼
8¼	1½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	500	6	6	6	6
1½	¼	..	Consol Textile	2700	1⅛	1	1	1
8	1½	..	Container A	1200	6	5⅞	5⅞	..
3½	¼	..	Container B	2800	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜	2¾
10¼	3	..	Cont Baking A	1900	9¼	8½	8¾	8⅞
17⅜	½	..	Cont Baking B	2100	13¾	13⅜	13⅛	13¾
50½	36	4	Cont Baking pf	200	48¾	48½	48½	..
57¼	35½	2	Cont Can	2700	54½	53¾	54¼	53¼
8¾	3½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	500	8½	8	8½	8½
28⅞	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	1400	23¼	22	23¼	23
1	1	..	Cont Motors	3600	2	2⅜	2⅞	3
13¼	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	18300	13½	12¼	12½	12¼
74	49¾	3	Corn Products	4900	69	67⅝	68½	68½
145¾	117½	7	Corn Prod pf	30	131	130¼	130¼	..
8⅝	2¼	..	Coty	1300	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4⅝
33¾	21	2†	Cream of Wheat	800	31⅜	31	31½	31¼
8⅝	2¼	..	Crosley Radio	300	7½	7½	7½	..
46⅜	14½	..	Crown Cork & S	3600	41½	39½	41	41⅞
38	24½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	300	33½	33	33	34
3¼	1	..	Crown Zellerbach	400	3⅛	2¾	2¾	2¾
21½	8	..	Crucible Steel	700	19¼	18¼	18½	19
42	16	..	Crucible Steel pf	210	39½	38	38	40
2⅜	½	..	Cuba Co	1900	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	2¼
8¼	1½	..	Cuban Am Sug	2700	6¾	6½	6⅝	6½
48	20¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	1900	47½	46¼	47	47½
8¼	6¼	..	Curtis Publishg	500	15¼	14⅜	14⅜	16¼
50¾	30	..	Curtis Pub pf	400	48¼	48	48¼	..
3½	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright	17300	2¾	2½	2⅝	2⅝
6½	2	..	Curtiss-Wright A	4200	5½	5	5	5⅛

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last May 22	Last May 20
6	1⅜	..	Davega St	400	4	4	4	4
11½	6¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	200	11	11	11	11
67¾	37⅝	..	Del & Hudson	12300	65½	63½	64	69¾
32½	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	15300	30⅝	28¾	29⅝	29⅞
72	48	4	Detroit Edison	800	66	66	66	68¼
25	11½	1	Diamond Match	500	23¾	23	23¾	23
28½	28½	1½	Diamond M pf	100	27½	27½	27½	27
26¼	12	1†	Dome Mines	21600	28⅜	24¼	26½	23½
20¼	10½	1.20	Dominion Stores	700	18	17½	17⅝	..
15½	10¼	.75	Douglas A	600	14¼	13½	13½	13¾
11⅝	3¼	..	Dresser B	1400	9½	8½	8½	8¾
65½	32½	2	du Pont de Nem	34300	61¾	59⅜	61¾	61
105	97½	6	du Pont deb	800	104½	103¾	103¾	..
102	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	210	94	94	94	94

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5½	1⅛	..	Eastern Roll Mill	800	4⅜	4¾	4⅞	4¾
75¾	46	3	Eastman Kodak	7300	72½	70¼	71¼	72
120	110	6	Eastman Kod pf	10	117	117	117	..
13⅜	3½	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	9300	12	11½	11⅝	11¾
1⅝	⅜	..	Eitingon Schild	400	1½	1⅜	1½	..
7½	4	..	Eitingon B pf	300	7½	7¼	7½	..
20½	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	6200	18¾	17⅜	18¼	18¼
88	78¼	7	Elec Auto-L pf	10	81½	81½	81½	..
2¾	1	..	Elec Boat	300	2½	2⅜	2⅜	..
2⅜	1	..	Elec & Mus Ind	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
8¾	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	5700	7⅜	7¼	7¼	7½
22	7½	..	Elec Sto Battery	400	37	36⅝	37	36½
19⅞	6½	..	El Pw&L 6%pf	100	15	15	15	..
1	½	..	Elk Horn Coal	100	½	½	½	½
61¼	36	3	Endicott Johnson	100	50	50	50	..
12	4	..	Engineers Pub S	400	9	9	9	9
35	15½	..	Engineers P S pf	200	28	28	28	28
29	13	5½	Engineers PS ww	300	20	24½	29	28
11	6¾	.1	Equitable Off Big	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	..
10½	3⅜

Financial: News and Comment

Steel Industry Going Ahead At A Greater Pace

Operations Now at 40 P. C. Capacity—Some Sections May Go Higher

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 22—The steel industry is forging ahead at a rate faster than apparently anyone had anticipated. The present pace of ingot production is close to 40 per cent of capacity, the highest since June, 1931.

It is predicted by ore authorities that the movement of Lake Superior iron ore this season will be four times as large as anticipated. It is probable that the net increase in active blast furnaces during May will have been 20, with an average production of 700 tons of pig iron daily, whereas a normal change in one month is a half dozen.

It is true that a large share of the purchasing is because of the prospects of higher prices, yet probably 80 per cent or more of the purchasing is because of actual need for the steel and because stocks had been allowed to dwindle to such a low ebb.

The most active department of the industry is tin plate manufacture which is gaited at 80 per cent of capacity. The Wheeling district, which makes tin plate largely, is working at 70 per cent of capacity on an average.

Middle West Active

The middle West is speeding ahead much more rapidly than eastern districts. Some blast furnaces were placed into operation last week which had been idle for three years. Men have been employed who had been idle for a year or more. It is stated that when steel operations have reached 40 per cent of capacity consideration will be given to advancing wages.

A few price advances have been announced during the week. Eastern Pennsylvania iron was marked up $1 a ton, the third advance by that amount in a month. Steel sheets were advanced $3 a ton by the Inland Steel Company, Chicago, while the Acme Steel Company, that city, has marked up strips $1 to $2 a ton, hot-rolled strips having been raised $1 a ton, having been advanced $2 a ton three weeks ago, while cold-rolled strips, which were not advanced previously, have been marked up $2 a ton.

Iron is $1 a ton higher than a week ago in the Pittsburgh and Youngstown districts. Buffalo iron has been raised an average of $1 a ton, being quoted henceforth on a delivered basis instead of by an at-furnace price.

There has been considerable talk concerning possibility of rises in tin plate in view of the fact that pig tin has risen 100 per cent in price from the depression low point. However, since tin plate sales are usually made six months, or even a year, in advance majority opinion favors no change in price until November when prices for the first half of 1934 would be naturally announced.

Tin Plate Outlook

Eastern Pennsylvania pig iron has been advanced $3 a ton so far during the past weeks, the sharpest rise in iron since the coal and railroads strikes made iron scarce soon after the war. The Buffalo pig iron producers have revised their methods of quoting iron, naming prices on a delivered basis instead of at the furnace. This makes for a wide assortment of quotations.

Pig iron sales continue active, with sales at New York averaging 4000 tons weekly compared with 1000 tons weekly during the latter part of 1932.

Foundry activity along the Atlantic seaboard has not kept pace with the gait in the steel industry generally. The average operations at eastern foundries is 20 per cent of capacity compared with a 40 per cent general average for the steel industry.

A sharp gain in exports of iron and steel took place during April, the total having been 100,395 tons compared with 80,567 tons in March and 58,086 tons in April of last year. The favorable showing was due to the large shipments of scrap abroad, particularly to Japan and Italy.

Non-Ferrous Metals Firm

Non-ferrous metal prices have been more settled. Prices are strong but are not prone to advance further just now. Copper is holding firm to 7 cents a pound both here and abroad. Zinc is at the same levels as a week ago of 3.70 to 3.75c a pound, East St. Louis. Lead has been unchanged in price for two weeks at 3.65c a pound, New York, and 3.52½c, East St. Louis. Tin fluctuates between 36 and 37 cents a pound, the same as a week ago.

Purchasing of the metals has been considerably less active than for preceding weeks, which is natural since consumers covered prompt needs during the flurry of rising prices of recent weeks.

It is reported that copper producers are in conference with the Government to plan for concerted handling of the situation under the power to be given by Washington to industries to coöperate in controlling production and stabilizing prices.

Silver is selling about 4 cents a pound under the peak for this year. Idle silver mines in the United States will not be restarted until prices are well stabilized at 55 to 65 cents an ounce, state the mine owners.

Massachusetts Distributors

Slayton-Learoyd, Inc., general distributors of Massachusetts Investors Trust, announces the broadening of activities and a change of corporate name to Massachusetts Distributors, Inc. There are no changes in official personnel, and the company's offices continue at 85 Devonshire Street, Boston. The board of directors of Massachusetts Distributors, Inc., consists of Henry B. Sawyer, president; Charles H. Learoyd and Hovey E. Slayton Jr., vice-presidents; Hatherly Foster Jr., treasurer; Russell Dean, assistant treasurer, and Edwin Newdick, director.

Reichsbank Postpones Parley

BERLIN, May 22—The Reichsbank has postponed its conference with the international bankers until May 29.

To Seek $10,000,000 United States Aid

Philadelphia, May 22

THE Delaware River Joint Commission will apply to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for a loan of $9,000,000 to finance a high-speed line across a bridge, to cost $10,000,000.

It voted to seek under the national industrial recovery bill, if passed by Congress, $3,000,000 from the National Government and to borrow the remaining $7,000,000 from the Government under the bill.

It decided that financing under the recovery bill should be favored over the R. F. C. loan proposal, but if it is unable to get the grant under the works bill to proceed with the application to the R. F. C.

Northern Pacific Loss in the Year 1932, $1,991,406

Northern Pacific pamphlet report for 1932 shows total assets of $842,182,690 Dec. 31, compared with $848,270,178 Dec. 31, 1931, and profit and loss surplus $186,783,767, compared with $187,337,548.

Net loss after charges, of $1,991,406, compares with net income in 1931 of $8,902,336, equal to $3.59 a share on 2,480,000 shares.

Charles Donnelly, president, said: "There was included under non-operating income in 1932 a special dividend of $5,600,000 from Northwestern Improvement Company. In 1931 a special dividend of $5,000,000 was received from it.

"In 1932 we received a dividend of $2,490,537 from Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. In 1931 we received $8,301,790."

The annual report says there are now 36,409 owners of Northern Pacific stock and 35,000 owners of bonds. Average number of employees was 17,726 compared with 19,716 in 1931. Pay rolls totaled $26,236,647, compared with $33,920,725.

Dollar Weak On Foreign Exchange

LONDON, May 22 (AP)—The dollar weakened nearly 3 cents in quiet trading today, owing it was said, to offerings assumed to be from American sources through Paris.

It opened at $3.87½, recovered slightly, then slipped back, finishing at $3.89⅝, compared with the official close of $3.86¾ on Saturday.

Occasional small commercial orders came into the market but they were insufficient to stay the slight setback. Reports from New York concerning currency and exchange discussions aroused interest but, pending definite developments, had little effect.

PARIS, May 22 (AP)—The prospect of Europe settling her troubles slacked dollar buying today. The dollar opened in pre-Bourse trading at 22.20 and then dropped to 22.10 on moderate trading.

The close was 22.07 francs, off 3 centimes from the last official close Friday. The Bourse was not open Saturday.

Silver Rise Wakens Old Towns of West

Enlivened by the announcements of mine operators from Virginia City, Nev., to Butte, Mont., that production will be resumed on the approach of 40-cent silver, many "ghost towns" of the old west are awakening from the lethargy of years as a result of the Administration's program for recovery in silver prices, it is reported in a comment by the Bank of America (California). The price of silver futures recently has hovered between 36 and 38.75 cents per fine ounce.

In 1932 the 11 western states produced 23,815,188 fine ounces of silver, valued at $6,715,883, or 98 per cent of the total United States production and approximately 20 per cent. of the total world production.

During 1915, the peak year of production in the United States, when silver was worth more than 50 cents an ounce, western states produced 72,223,000 fine ounces, or approximately 43 per cent of the world's production.

Many Banks Reopen Throughout Country

NEW YORK, May 22 (AP)—The American Banker reports that in the last week 68 banks, closed for the March holiday, were reopened and that three institutions closed prior to the March suspension also resumed business.

Approximately 3000 banks still await final decision as to reorganization or liquidation. During the week eight banks were placed in liquidation, bringing the total for the year to 610. These have deposit liabilities approximating $1,182,436,000.

Roan Antelope Copper

Statement of Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., for the quarter ended March 31, 1933, shows profit estimated at £43,517 after expenses payments to Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd., under quota arrangements and debenture interest, but before depreciation and taxation, compared with a profit of £48,534 in the preceding quarter and profit of £22,718 in the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1932, making total profit of £114,769 for the first nine months of the fiscal year.

Nevada Consolidated's Loss

Nevada Consolidated Copper Company and subsidiaries report for the quarter ended March 31, 1933, loss of $614,456 after ordinary taxes, but before depreciation and depletion. In the first quarter of 1932, the company reported a loss of $559,001 after ordinary taxes and inventory adjustments, but before depreciation and depletion.

Salmon Prices Again Advanced

SAN FRANCISCO, May 22—Alaska packers have again advanced salmon prices. Reds are now quoted at $1.55 a dozen, up 5 cents, and pinks generally at $1.05, compared with $1.00. On April 21 prices were advanced to $1.50 from $1.45 on reds and to $1.00 from 90 cents on pinks.

Retail Trade In Canada Exhibits Steady Expansion

Stronger Demand for Dry Goods, Footwear, and Electrical Supplies

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 22—Although weather conditions were unfavorable during most of last week, there was an expansion in retail trade, with a stronger demand noted for staple dry goods, dress materials, and cotton goods, according to a report by Dun & Bradstreet on conditions in Canada. The movement of millinery, hosiery, style footwear, and men's clothing was larger than it has been for any week this spring. Some of the hardware lines are selling more freely, and conveyor belting used in the mining industry is in good demand.

Electrical supplies, particularly labor-saving household appliances, are gaining in sales from week to week, and constitute one of the most active branches of this industry. Seasonal sporting goods are moving in fair volume, particularly golf and tennis equipment. Groceries are in fair demand, with prices inclined to harden.

Price Trend Upward

The upward trend of grain and livestock prices has done much to develop a feeling of quiet confidence, which is extending to all branches of trade. There has been a steady increase in the numbet of workers employed since the middle of April, and conditions in general are continuing the broadening trend of the last few weeks. Bank clearings, carloadings and other indices are giving more emphatic evidence of the continued expansion in trade.

Wholesale orders were somewhat more numerous. Due to the higher prices for leather, quotations on shoes have been advanced somewhat. Cement and building materials still are moving slowly, but inquiries are more numerous than they were a year ago at this season, as construction activity in April was almost equal to the combined totals of January, February, and March.

Nearly all wholesale commodity prices either are being maintained at a firm level or are being raised. The government index of retail prices for April showed a small increase over March. The index number of wholesale prices in Canada in April was 65.9, in contrast to 64.4 in March.

Auto Output Rising

The major manufacturing industries are making slow progress, although automobile production has increased, and prospects for the building and engineering trades, as well as for lumbermen have improved somewhat. Some of the shoe manufacturers have enough orders in sight to insure a good season, while textile mills are well employed.

There is more activity in the newsprint industry, Canadian mills reporting the April output about 10,000 tons in excess of the March total, with shipments running ahead of production, and 20,000 tons in excess of the March record. Orders now on hand indicate that the May output will be somewhat above the 147,759 tons produced in April. Stocks of newsprint in Canadian mills on May 1 were 37,232 tons, against 50,822 tons on April 1, and 53,904 tons on May 1, 1932.

Jewell Tea Company Sales Decrease 14.23 Per Cent

The Jewel Tea Co., Inc., reports that sales for the four weeks ending April 22, were $761,055, compared with $887,338 for parallel weeks in 1932, a decrease of 14.23 per cent. The average number of sales routes for parallel weeks in 1933 was 1345 and in 1932, 1337.

Sales for the first 16 weeks of 1933 were $3,043,287 as compared with $3,573,594 for a like period in 1932, a decrease of 14.84 per cent. For these weeks the average number of routes in 1933 was 1343 and in 1932, 1336.

Sales of the 87 stores of Jewel Food Stores, Inc., a subsidiary of the Jewel Tea Co., Inc., for the four weeks ending April 22, were $312,768. Sales of the Jewel Food Stores, Inc. for the 16 weeks ending April 22, with an average of 86 stores were $1,239,921.

Banks Reopen Rapidly Throughout the Country

WASHINGTON, May 22 (AP)—In the reopening of banks at the rate of 125 weekly, Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, saw an indication that credit for business is being diverted into more normal channels and the flow increasing.

Pouring of money by the corporation into business, has decreased materially, Mr. Jones said in a statement. He added that repayments to the corporation are increasing.

Farmers and livestock men, who borrowed through the corporation's regional agricultural credit corporations, were described by Mr. Jones as repaying loans at the rate of $100,000 a day. They obtained $130,000,000 in seven months, he said, and have paid back $7,500,000.

Banks and other borrowers, who received more than a billion and a half, have repaid $500,000,000, he added.

Firestone Plants Busy

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 22—"We're employing twice as many men as 60 days ago, and our May replacement sales will be twice as large as any month in our history," Chairman Firestone of Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, said. "My plants are running 24 hours a day, four shifts of six hours each. I won't let them run seven days. I was raised on a farm, and Dad wouldn't gather his hay on Sunday."

North American Light & Power

CHICAGO, May 22 — North American Light & Power Company reports for 12 months ended March 31 net loss of $253,066 after charges, compared with net income of $3,578,573, equal preferred dividends to $1.80 a share on 1,574,325 average common shares outstanding in the 12 months ended March 31, 1932.

Wage Cuts Asserted Out Of Line With Price Reductions

Labor Not Getting Fair Share of Value of Manufacturing Output, Says Institute—Asserts Prices Must Come Down Further

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 22—Pointing out that the wage earner is not getting his fair share of the total value of manufacturing output, the Alexander Hamilton Institute, in its current bulletin, states that business recovery now awaits a still further downward adjustment of prices to the present wage scale.

"The three fundamental factors which determine the proper level of wage scales," says the institute, "are the effective price level, the output per man-hour and the percentage of the total value of the output which must be paid to the worker.

"When wage scales are not adjusted in accordance with the dictates of these three factors, the result is curtailed activity and unemployment in proportion to the maladjustment. The fixation of wage scales is consequently not an arbitrary matter subject to the whims of either executives or labor unions. It is a matter which is determined by economic conditions.

Effective Price Level

"The effective price level of manufactured goods at the present time is well below the level prevailing at the beginning of the depression. The effective price level is also below the current level, or otherwise a good proportion of the 17,000,000 persons now unemployed would be working.

Based on 1924 as 100, the price index of manufactured goods was 99 in 1929. During the first quarter the index was 69. It is probable that the index should be around 60 in order to make it possible for consumers to buy a normal quantity of goods. Therefore, from the standpoint of the price decline alone, the proper wage level at the present time would be nearly 40 per cent lower than in 1929.

"The effect of a drop in price on wages, however, must be modified by any change in the output per man-hour. If the worker who formerly produced in an hour an article which sold for a dollar can now produce in the same time two articles which he can sell for half a dollar each, his wage will show no change despite the drop in price, provided, of course, that the cost of raw materials, etc., has shown a corresponding decrease.

"The output per man-hour in factories is higher now than it was in 1929. Based on 1924 as 100, the index of the output per man-hour was 120 during the first quarter of 1933 as compared with 112 in 1929. The following table shows the trend since 1924.

Calculation of Output Per Man-Hour in Factories
(Indexes Based on 1924 as 100)

Year	Employment	Hours Per Worker	Man-Hours	Factory Output	Output Per Man-Hour
1924..	100	100	100	100	100
1925..	104	102	102	112	110
1926..	105	104	109	115	106
1927..	103	107	110	113	103
1928..	101	107	108	119	110
1929..	105	108	113	127	112
1930..	92	102	94	101	107
1931..	77	98*	75	85	113
1932..	65	93	60	67	112
1933*.	60	92	55	66	120

*First quarter.

"Since the output per man-hour is higher now than in 1929, it follows that the worker is entitled to a wage above the level indicated by the drop in the price level. In other words, the change in wages should correspond to the change in the value of the output per man-hour rather than to the change in the price level. On the assumption that the proper price index at the present time is 60, the index of the value of the output per man-hour would be 72 since the index of the output is 120. This is 36 per cent lower than the 1929 value index of 112. This means a 36 per cent reduction in wages from 1929 rather than a 40 per cent decrease as indicated by the change in the price level.

Labor Should Get More

"Records of manufacturing activity since the Civil War testify to the fact that wages should represent 41 per cent of the value added to raw materials by manufacturing. In 1929, when the current depression began, the percentage was 36. The factory wage-earner at the present time is consequently entitled to a larger share of his output than he received in 1929.

"If the wage-earner received his normal share of the estimated proper value of his output at present, the wage index would be 30 as compared with 40 in 1929, a reduction of 25 per cent.

"Consideration of the three fundamental factors that determine the proper level of wages thus indicates that a 25 per cent reduction from 1929 represents all the wage deflation needed on the basis of a 40 per cent decline in the price level.

"Since wages have already been reduced by 25 per cent it is fair to ask why business is not more active? The reason is that while wages have been sufficiently reduced, prices are maintained above the properly deflated level upon which wages are now based."

A Window in Wall Street

The MacMillan Report

TWO famous reports were issued in Britain in 1931. One was the May report. The other was the MacMillan report. The first, dealing with unemployment insurance, got all the headlines and is reputed to have led to the formation of the National Government. The MacMillan report, however, quickly attained a world-wide circulation, not among the public at large, but in the world of finance. If the May report led to the formation of the National Government, so the MacMillan report may be said to have led to the suspension of the gold standard, for it gave world financiers figures of Britain's short-term debts to other countries, which had not been known before. Britain had become heavily indebted to the rest of the world for the resources wherewith to keep the pound at the $4.86 parity. One still sees the MacMillan report on many financial desks here.

* * *

Devaluation

The report was used the other day by a banker in illustrating his remarks on currency devaluation. Turning to page 110, he quoted the following: "It is no doubt true that an essential attribute of a sovereign state is a power at any time to alter the value of its currency for any reasons deemed to be in the national interest, and that legally, therefore, there is nothing to prevent the British Government and Parliament from taking such a step. The same may be said of a measure writing down all debts, including those owing by the state itself, by a prescribed percentage—an expendient which would in fact over a considerable field have precisely the same effect. But, while all things may be lawful, all things are not expedient, and in our opinion the devaluation by any government of a currency standing at its par value suddenly and without notice (as must be the case to prevent foreign creditors removing their property) is emphatically one of those things which are not expedient. International trade, commerce and finance are based on confidence. One of the foundation stones on which that confidence reposes is the general belief that all countries will seek to maintain so far as lies in their power the value of their national currency as it has been fixed by law, and will only give legal recognition to its depreciation when that depreciation has already come about de facto." It is true that the depreciation of the dollar is already de facto. But does the depreciated rate represent a national level? It has been the theory of this column that the paper dollar may yet prove to be every whit as valuable as the gold dollar. Last week's strength lends support to the theory.

* * *

German Bonds

The opinion expressed in this column last Monday that something more drastic might be expected from Germany than a mere request for a write-down of interest rates on its external bonds has been realized very quickly. On Tuesday the Reichsbank invited Germany's private creditors to assemble in Berlin on May 26 "to consider granting a transfer moratorium." Some criticism is expressed in the street that the notice is too short. The public may turn the criticism on the critics and complain that, as the underwriters of the bonds, they should long ago have taken steps to bring holders together in anticipation of some such request. The bankers have no authority to represent the bondholder. Mr. Albert H. Wiggin, for instance, is traveling to Berlin as the representative of the holders of the short-term portion of Germany's external debt. These are mainly the banks. The bonds representing the long-term debt, amounting to no less than $1,141,000,000, are in the hands of investors in all parts of the country. Nobody seems to know how they will be represented, let alone how they will fare.

* * *

Economic Difficulties

Germany's position with regard to her external debt is simply stated. Its external payments for 1933 are expected to require about $400,000,000. Toward this amount she has gold, an export balance, and income from abroad. The first named is down to $70,000,000. This is a fortieth of France's and a sixtieth of America's store. Plainly Germany will not part with any metal in satisfaction of its debt payments. The surplus of exports over imports for the first quarter amounts to around $27,000,000. Say that the yearly balance of trade will equal $150,000,000. Germany would have to earn another $250,000,000 in order to cover loan service, and present estimates are that it will be short by about $100,000,000. This is the problem that Germany faces. It is important to keep in view that the difficulty which is to be gone into on May 26 is purely economic. Germany can raise marks all right. But, as with other nations, the trouble is to earn foreign currencies with those marks. Since Germany owes the world $4,500,000,000, or two-thirds of the amount that Germany formerly had to pay in reparations, the problem merits a place on the agenda of the World Parley.

H. B. E.

National Wealth Shrinkage Heavy Last Three Years

Drops to $247,000,000,000 in 1932, Half of What It Was in 1920

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 22—The national wealth of the United States shrank from $362,000,000,000 in 1929 to $247,000,000,000 in 1932, or from $2977 per capita to $1981 per capita, according to estimates announced today by the National Industrial Conference Board in a bulletin entitled "Estimating the National Wealth."

The national wealth reached its peak in 1929 at $488,700,000,000, or $4587 per capita. The next year, 1921, saw it drop to $317,200,000,000, or $2932 per capita. In the following years fluctuations were confined within relatively narrow limits until 1931, when the national wealth dropped to $280,300,000,000.

In the 20 years from 1912 to 1932, while the total national wealth increased from $186,300,000,000 to $247,000,000,000, the nation's population also grew, so that per capita wealth increased only from $1950 to $1981, or $31 in the two decades.

Reflects Drop in Prices

Commenting upon the drop from $321,000,000,000 in 1922, when the Census Bureau last estimated the national wealth, to the figure of $247,000,000,000 for 1932, the conference board points out that this shrinkage reflects largely the decrease in prices or, in other words, the increase in the purchasing power of the dollar that measures wealth, rather than a decrease in the quantity of things measured.

"The determining factor in these striking changes," says the conference board, "was not a change in the volume of the physical assets of the nation, but rather in the rates at which, according to the varying price levels, those assets are valued. As a matter of fact, there is well-grounded belief that despite the figures cited the physical assets of the nation were greater in 1932 than 10 years before."

The national wealth is the sum total of physical assets within the country. To list them, make a complete inventory, and assign to each its value would be, the conference board points out, an almost impossible task. Short cuts and estimates characterize any effort to evaluate wealth. These estimates do not include stocks, bonds, and other securities, which are merely titles to wealth. The rise or the fall in the value of such securities does not change the physical assets upon which they are based.

No Impairment in 1931

In all the changes of prices that have taken place, and in all the changes in the value of the nation's assets, those assets have had no corresponding changes in volume.

In the years of prosperity that followed 1922 the tangible wealth is believed to have increased gradually in volume until 1930. The marked decline of national income in 1931 and 1932 makes an increase in those years improbable.

The conference board estimates that no appreciable change in volume of physical assets took place in 1931, but that in 1932 there was some impairment of the physical property of the nation.

The following table gives the estimated valuation of the physical assets of the nation in terms of actual dollars based upon current prices for 1920, 1925, and the depression years, 1929 to 1932.

Estimates of National Industrial Conference Board

Year	Total in Billion Dollars	Per Capita in Dollars
1920	488.7	4.587
1925	362.4	3.155
1929	361.8	2,977
1930	329.7	2,677
1931	280.3	2,259
1932	247.3	1,981

Stock Market Foundation

Stock market rallies quickly fade, says the United Business Service of Boston in its current report, unless they receive the confirmation of trade betterment. The "Roosevelt market," as this one may be called, has now received such confirmation, the service points out. The four most important broad indexes of business, car loadings, steel operations, electric power production, and automobile output, are all showing favorable trends.

Economy for Detroit Is Mayor's Program

Detroit, May 22

THE tax burden of Detroit real estate owners will be substantially lightened if the proposed program of Frank Couzens, new acting Mayor, is carried out. He will move to reduce taxes the next fiscal year, advocating, if necessary, the elimination of about $22,000,000 in debt charges from the $68,000,000 budget set for the year.

He is determined to give relief to taxpayers for a long period by refunding city obligations maturing in the next several years into 30-year bonds at reduced interest. All bonds legally possible would be refunded.

He has ordered a detailed program to be worked out and presented to the city council and bankers by the new city controller.

Net of United Shoe Machinery for Year Is $2.42 on Common

United Shoe Machinery Corporation reports for the year ended Feb. 28, 1933, earnings after taxes of $6,023,483, compared with $8,108,539 before taxes a year ago and $8,901,987 before taxes in 1931.

After allowance for preferred dividends balance for the latest fiscal year was $5,554,014, or $2.42 a share on 2,329,589 shares of $10 par common stock, compared with net after taxes and preferred dividends of $6,847,680, or $2.93 a share, in 1932, and $7,716,123, or $3.31 a share, in 1931.

As in previous years earnings for the latest fiscal year include such portion of earned surplus of subsidiaries as has come into the treasury through declaration of dividends.

Income account for the year ended Feb. 28, 1933, compares as follows:

	1933	1932
Profits	†a$6,023,483	$8,108,539
Res taxes	.....	625,000
Pfd divs	†469,487	635,859
Com divs	†5,725,545	8,151,759
Surplus	*171,529	*1,304,078
Prev surplus	14,691,018	15,995,096
Total surplus	14,519,488	14,691,018

*Deficit. aAfter taxes. In previous years net was before taxes. †Excludes dividends paid on stock in treasury.

Strip Steel Price Advanced

CHICAGO, May 22—Acme Steel Company, local strip steel maker, will announce third-quarter price schedules shortly showing increases of $1 a ton to $2 a ton in price of strip steel. Hot-rolled strip, which was advanced $2 a ton in April, is being advanced another $1 a ton, bringing the third-quarter price up to 1.60 cents a pound, Pittsburgh. Cold-rolled strip, which was not advanced at the time hot rolled was marked up in April, will be boosted $2 a ton to a minimum of 2 cents a pound, Pittsburgh and Cleveland.

Chicago Trade Activity Shows Sharp Increase

Good Gains in Wholesale and Retail Sales—Rise in Electric Output

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 22—Stimulated by the annual celebration of "State Street Day," wholesale and retail sales in the Chicago area during the last week made new gains. Steel ingot production for local mills advanced to 33 per cent of capacity, carloadings on the railroads exceeded those for the like week in 1932, surface lines displayed a definite upturn in the number of riders and power output showed the biggest gain in three years, according to trade observers of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Officials of Loop department stores stated that "State Street Day" was an unprecedented success. Crowds of buyers were unusually large, and it is expected that the volume of sales will exceed those for the like event in 1932 by a large per cent.

One large department store reported the best 10 days of continued turnover, with the exception of the Christmas period, since 1930. Household furnishings made a good showing. Gains at wholesale were sustained and reports are that several of the larger houses are already busy filling large orders for fall demands.

Business activity at the steel plants continues to expand. Two of the local mills have reinstated many employees, giving them the largest working forces they have had in the last two years. Railroad and automobile requirements continue to bolster activity with one railroad placing an order for more than 2000 tons recently. One of the larger metropolitan mills has just announced plans for the construction of a tin plate mill to cost $2,000,000.

The advance made by the railroads in number of carloadings during the last week was the first time since 1929 that the figures for the current year have surpasssed those of the preceding year.

Local power output was lifted to new gains by increasing industrial consumption.

Silk Mills at Capacity

ELMIRA, N. Y., May 22 (AP)—The Berger and Sherin Silk Manufacturing Company announced they had purchased 24 new looms and were working 24 hours a day, six days a week in the effort to fill increased orders. The maximum of 200 employees have been put to work, they announced.

Canadian Carloadings

MONTREAL, May 22 — Canadian car loadings in the week ended May 13 totaled 36,453 cars, a decrease of 956 cars from the previous week and 7334 under the like 1932 week.

SLAYTON-LEAROYD
INCORPORATED
general distributors
Massachusetts Investors Trust
is pleased to announce a broadening of its activities and a change of its corporate name to
Massachusetts Distributors
INCORPORATED
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Henry B. Sawyer, *President*
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News of Art, Music and the Theater

Century of Progress Art Show

By CHARLES FABENS KELLEY

Chicago

NO WORD less potent than "thrilling" can in any way describe the art section of the Century of Progress exposition on view at the Art Institute. The amazing thing about it is that all these pictures, with the single exception of "Whistler's Mother," came from American museums, collectors and dealers; in other words, they are all owned in America or eventually will be.

Only the most outstanding of the Institute's possessions are shown, but without them the exhibition would lose greatly for to mention only a few, there are the Ryerson primitives, the Coburn and Palmer collections of French impressionists and the Birch-Bartlett moderns. These have not been kept together as collections, however, but have been hung chronologically and by countries with visiting works of equal quality, and in their new association, and against other backgrounds, they apear entirely different creations. This is particularly true of the Birch-Bartlett collection, and especially of Seurat's masterpiece, "La Grande Jatte," which upon a somber background has a luminosity and brilliance that failed to register against the white wall on which it formerly hung.

The works range from the thirteenth century in Italy to the present day in Europe and America.

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One notices first the remarkably high standards which have been maintained. It is probably safe to say that never before in America has such a superlative collection been assembled. Entering, for example, the gallery devoted to sixteenth-century Italian painting, one sees two Veroneses, three Titians and four Tintorettos (including the "Alessandro Farnese" from the Boston Museum), with other canvases of such merit as to be thoroughly at home in their company. In the Italian gallery of the fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries are a Raphael portrait, two Bellinis, a splendid Carpaccio of St. Eustace—a handsome life-size of a Florentine youth in armor—several Botticellis, a Crucifixion by Crivelli and other canvases of such unusual merit that one would expect to step from the gallery into the streets of Florence itself.

The large Spanish gallery contains 12 El Grecos, with the great altar piece as its focal point, several Goyas, three Velasquezs and the Institute's beautiful "St. George and the Dragon" of the early fifteenth century, formerly in the Charles Deering collection.

There is a notable assemblage of early German, Dutch and Flemish works, among which are two superb portraits by Holbein, a joyous panel of a wedding dance by Peter Breughel the Elder, from the Detroit Institute of Arts, and works by Memling, van der Weyden, Altdorfer and Cranach.

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The seventeenth century Dutch painters are nobly represented by de Hooch, Terborch, Ochtervelt, Hobbema, Hals, Vermeer and Rembrandt, and there are also a Van Dyck and a Rubens portrait. The Vermeer is the "Woman Weighing Gold," from the Widener collection, one of the finest known, and the Rembrandts include Duveen's striking "Aristotle with the Bust of Homer," and the Institute's fine "Young Girl at a Half Open Door."

Delacroix, Daumier, Corot (in all his types), Courbet and Millet are shown in fine examples, while one of the strongest sections of all is the nineteenth century French impressionists and their contemporaries. Many feel that the French impressionists had a keener feeling for the beauties of nature and the glories of sheer color than did any other school, and here one finds much material to confirm that opinion. Manet is seen as one of the very great artists of the nineteenth century, and his work harmonizes well with the less austere Renoir, whose sensitive representation of luminous and scintillating tones has never been surpassed. Monet and Degas will be equal favorites.

The gallery reserved for Matisse and Picasso shows careful selection, and one can see the contribution they have made to present-day art; but they pale into comparative insignificance beside the Van Goghs. Here is utter sincerity in terms of glowing color, an absolute forgetfulness of self and a freedom from the crudeness of taste which sometimes mars the work of the others. In justice it should be said, however, that Van Gogh is here at his absolute best, and that equally good examples of Picasso and Matissse were perhaps not available.

The room of Cézannes will be a great surprise to those who had determined not to like him, for it reveals the struggles of a naturally inept man to give expression to feelings that were deep and very worth while. A large proportion of the canvases are unfinished. Either he had attained the effect he sought for, or had become too discouraged to continue. But every one has merit, and there is in some a richness of color that only those who are familiar with the greatest Cézannes would expect.

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The two galleries for "retrospective" American art contain the works of recent painters, some of whom are living, who have been distinct influences in the development of American painting. Here are the Twachtmans and Whistlers, the Sargents (very fine ones), Eakins, Duveneck, Mary Cassatt, Cecilia Beaux and Robert Henri, Winslow Homer at his best, Arthur B. Davies, George Inness, Blakelock and Albert P. Ryder.

How does the contemporary work compare with that of the previous centuries? We are, perhaps, too near to it to get the true perspective, but certain features are at once apparent. There is a self-consciousness about the contemporary art of all Occidental countries. The artist today is obviously interested first in "selling himself," and, incidentally, the picture, while the artist of yesterday was not so insistent on his own personality. Artists are willing or not, the products of their times, and restless, impatient times produce restless, impatient pictures. There seems to be, too often, a desire to cause a sensation, or attract attention rather than execute a work that shall be really fine. The ability is evidently there, but the spiritual conditions do not seem propitious.

It is impossible, too, to make an accurate comparison of the merits of the works of today and of those of past centuries, for the early works have been weighed and sifted, and are practically all known, while who knows where all the works of today can be found? We are familiar with only a small percentage of them, and not all those, perhaps, the best. Nevertheless, there are some pictures in the contemporary galleries which will hold up under the most searching criticism.

One of the great advantages of an exhibition of this type is that it gives the public a measuring rod for contemporary work, and enables one to form his own opinions.

The exhibition is magnificent.

Courtesy of the Art Institute of Chicago to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Tintoretto's "Alessandro Farnese," From the Collection of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

Sculpture in Competition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia

SCULPTORS of the United States, Germany, France, England, Spain, Russia and Roumania are exhibiting in the international display of sculpture, sponsored by the Fairmount Park Art Association, the Pennsylvania Museum and the Art Alliance in an effort to choose six artists to execute as many statues for the Samuel Memorial, setting for which has been installed by the architect, Mr. Paul P. Cret, on the east bank of the Schuylkill River.

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In the present exhibition European artists are for once at a distinct disadvantage. Because of economic stress, it was, of course, impossible to import entries, those being shown having been culled through dealers handling the work of foreign sculptors in this country. Sculptors without such agents are, consequently, out of it.

Among the Europeans exhibiting are MM. Vadimé Androusoff, Ernst Barlach, Fritz Behn, Rudolf Belling, Christian Berg, Constantin Brancusi, José de Creeft, Ernesto de Fiori, Charles Despiau, Jacob Epstein (American expatriate resident in England), Pablo Gargallo, Georg Kolbe, Jacques Lipchitz, Aristide Maillol, Pablo Manes, Henri-Matisse, Carl Milles, Chana Orloff, Miss Ruth Sintenis and Mr. Ossip Zadkin.

To judge fairly their abilities, one must go beyond the scope of the present display. The most interesting of studies shown are Barlach's "The Avenger," a vigorous bit of horizontal onslaught, and the mere suggestion of a monument found in Milles's upsweep of becolumned figures culminating in a sword-brandishing warrior.

Judging the strength of the sculptors on what is being shown, rather than upon what might be exhibited, one is struck by the lack of imagination and the curious let-down in sculptural dignity. There is so much that is trivial, and so little that grapples with vital issues.

Of the 87 artists exhibiting more than 20 are foreign, and 21 are Philadelphians, the latter being favored because of the home location of the Samuel memorial.

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Considering the architectural aspect of the setting the mind naturally goes to architectural sculpture as its complement. Answering this thought one finds the work of Mr. Walker Hancock, whose "Bishop White" is one of the most graceful of the architectural concepts; that of Messrs. Leo Friedlander and C. Paul Jennewein as revealed in reliefs for Radio City; that of Mr. John Gregory, who contributed reliefs for the Folger Library in Washington, D. C. (architect, Mr. Cret), and Mr. Maurice Sterne, represented by high reliefs from his Roger Kennedy Memorial at Worcester, Mass. The proof of mastery of a monumental problem, however, lies in the effect of the ensemble, and the works here exhibited are fragmentary.

To offset this inevitable difficulty in any display of sculpture the exhibition includes a section devoted to photographs of work completed.

From the monumental standpoint one of the most promising of the exhibitors is Mr. Gustav Bohland, both of whose contributions show the rare union of technical ability with active imagination. One, "Torso in Space," reveals fine appreciation for poise; the other, "Spirit of Modern Progress," is distinctly monumental with stylized figures and cannon-like eagle surmounting a high architectural base that in its supporting sense of form would indicate sculptural treatment. What a sculptor who conceives his monument as a whole would be able to accomplish when faced with an already set comprehensive plan is a serious matter for the committee to consider, and almost argues for the sculptor who can follow rather than lead.

Mr. A. Sterling Calder, one of America's imaginative sculptors, is not seen to advantage; Messrs. Robert Laurent and Gaston Lachaise, on the other hand, contribute excellent groups, basically sculptural. Mr. William Zorach is represented by five compositions, three of which are monumental—"The Dancer," erstwhile reject of Radio City; "Embrace," and "Mother and Child," The athletic note appears in the work of Mr. Mahonri Young and in that of Mr. R. Tait McKenzie, both sculptors showing themselves thinkers in bronze, as against the stone concept of Mr. Zorach.

There are some admirable animals, including Mr. Albert Laessle's "Turkey," Mr. Heinz Warneke's "Mother Cat and Kittens," Mr. Sidney Biehler Waugh's stylized "Lion" and Mr. Lawrence Tenney Stevens's sensitive "Mare and Foal."

The exhibition also touches upon the abstract and semi-abstract in the work of such sculptors as Messrs. J. Wallace Kelly, Pablo Gargallo, Wharton Esherick, Jacques Lipchitz and Onaga.

The exhibition will remain on view until September.

DOROTHY GRAFLY.

The Wolle Memorial Concert

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

Bethlehem, Penna.

YOUNG Ferdinand was promised that if he would say no more about going to the Bach Choir reunion, held at the Packer Memorial Church of Lehigh University, Mr. Bruce Carey directing, on the afternoon of May 13, he would be allowed the privilege of attending the meetings by and by, when he grows up, and of enrolling himself a regular pilgrim.

But he ought to have been taken along then and there and been permitted to satisfy his juvenile curiosity with hearing Bach's B minor Mass, interpreted as nearly as could be in the style of the man who organized the choir more than 30 years ago—John Frederick Wolle.

For music festival audiences constantly need recruiting, and there is no fidelity like that of persons who get started in their 'teens. Supporters of choral institutions ought surely to have a thought for the years ahead and ought accordingly to keep a youthful contingent in line with them as they proceed. As for young Ferdinand, his artistic fancy may strike off in an unexpected direction while the folks are away. Consequently, by the time he is a man, he may be s busy with a Beethoven, Wagner, Debussy or whatever other society, that he really will have to count out of his plans the annual presentations of Bach at Bethlehem. And then, the Wolle style—that will inevitably have been long since superseded; a good thing to have known, but lost except to listeners who were acquainted with the Wolle period.

The B minor Mass was performed this year as a service in memory of Dr. Wolle, in two Saturday afternoon sessions, after the established manner, members of the Philadelphia Orchestra and Mmes. Jeannette Vreeland and Rose Bampton and Messrs. Dan Gridley and Charles Trowbridge Tittmann assisting. The Friday afternoon and evening programs of cantatas that have hitherto been in the festival schedule were omitted. Mr. Carey was noted in the official book as guest conductor.

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A question much asked is whether the Bethlehem May gatherings in the Bach cause will continue or not. The answer necessarily, rests with the men and women on the one hand who constitute the choir, and with those on the other who subscribe to and guarantee the festival. To judge by the zeal of the throng in the university chapel and by that also of the overflow on the steps, under the windows and on the lawns outside on this occasion, there seems little doubt about the matter. Distrust and conservatism might cause a setback, given a chance; but from all appearances, they have slight chance. Institutions do not easily plant in the Lehigh Valley, especially on the steep banks right here; nor by any ordinary force uproot, either, once fairly growing.

One thing the Bach Choir cannot do, we may be pretty sure, though fondly, and for that matter properly, it may hope to. It certainly cannot maintain its supremacy indefinitely on its efforts with Bach's setting of ecclesiastical Latin texts known as the B: minor Mass, because so many other choral groups are today studying and performing the work. It may, of course, keep right along interpreting the impassioned Kyrie, the exalted Gloria, the solemn Credo and the triumphant Sanctus with an understanding and a devotion peculiar to itself, and it may put the words and notes of those four and five-part choruses together, springtime after springtime, with a singular and unmatched skill. It no longer labors alone and solitary, however, in the enterprise. The next we know, this masterpiece of counterpoint, once regarded so difficult of execution, may stand as firmly fixed in the repertory of singing societies round about as Händel's "Messiah." The Bethlehem choristers have furnished an example and have taught the lesson. Just the same, and notwithstanding their advantage as teachers, they will have to look out when their pupils in localities east, west, north and south begin to catch up with them.

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Honestly to speak, the mass ceased long ago to be the Bach Choir's principal business. It has inevitably become, repeated season after season, 26 times, a routine. It might now be left out, once in a lustrum; might be given a quinquennial holiday, perchance, and nobody the worse for the respite. Time might intervene, enough, let us be bold to say, for the Wolle methods to be somewhat forgotten—the Wolle phrasing, shading, attack, release and all those vocal devices and effects that meant so much originally, but which mean so little when merely recalled and imitated.

Fair, again, to observe, the distinguishing contribution of the choir to the American musical record recently has been the singing of Bach's cantatas. Though Dr. Wolle carried his studies far, he by no means exhausted the cantatas as program material. These compositions, too, are the sort that the usual festival choir perforce lets alone, since only to a small degree do they fit ordinary concert arrangements. They are hardly appropriate for show presentation. They resist, as a rule, the dramatic treatment that works in oratorio outline, like the Mass and the Passions, admit.

But whatever happens next, an important change or two has already come about under Mr. Carey's temporary direction. The orchestral accompaniment, for one thing, has been made to conform to modern notions of tone blend and tone balance. The sound of the voices, for another thing, has been influenced by a new idea. Bach's music, let us not attempt to deny, stands on counterpoint and nothing else; and yet a passage of eighteenth-century counterpoint is just so much harmony, organized according to prescribed patterns. Mr. Carey has rehabilitated the singing measurably, indeed, from a harmonic standpoint; so that we hear the parts unite richly and in beautiful accord, where formerly we heard them strike together a little thinly, perhaps, and in stern, assertive independence.

In regard to the solo singing, matters tended this year to a decidedly altered policy. Dr. Wolle himself was latterly inclining to a more regular type of soloist than he favored in the prime of his career; guided, no doubt, by concert managers, and persuaded, possibly, by his guarantors. There is safety for a conductor in soloists of acclaim, and Mr. Carey, for his part, was unquestionably safe in bestowing his soprano, alto and tenor assignments on Mmes. Vreeland and Bampton and Mr. Gridley, respectively. One of the most interesting and successful of Dr. Wolle's soloists, Maytime after Maytime, was Mr. Tittmann, the bass, whom Mr. Carey had the good judgment to invite to appear in the memorial performance of the Mass.

Music in Germany

By ALFRED EINSTEIN

Berlin

ALL recent musical activities of any importance in Germany, in both opera and concert hall, can be dealt with in a few lines. In fact the situation might be summed up in the following words: the old music now scarcely exists; the new music has yet to be constructed.

The present state of opera is indicative. The Berlin Staatsoper had accepted Alexander Zemlinsky's opera, "Der Kreidekreis" (based on the play of the poet Klabund), for the repertory. Zemlinsky, however, is a very modern musician and a brother-in-law of Schönberg, so "Kreidekreis" was doomed to oblivion. Recently it was announced that the Stadt-theater in Stettin was to give a performance of this work, but it was evident that the most daring of managers could not undertake to do anything in Pommern that was impossible in Berlin. It seems safer to predict that a number of composers, on whom depends the future of German opera, will not be heard for a long time yet. In Germany there is more chance of hearing a new opera by Stravinsky than one by Ernst Krenek or Paul Hindemith; or, in fact, by any of those composers who are suspect of "Kulturbolschevismus."

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It is not surprising that Leipzig should have resuscitated Victor Nessler's "Trompeter von Säckingen," a mediocre product of that period of Germany when people surrounded themselves with imitation cut glass and faked Renaissance furniture. As we do not, so far, possess a genuine modern German national opera—following the lines, say of "Meistersinger"—and as one cannot listen to "Meistersinger" every night, we must fall back on the bourgeois romantic operas. One of the first undertakings, therefore, of the Städtische Oper in Charlottenburg, under the new régime of Dr. Max von Schillings, was Lortzing's "Waffenschmied." This is a charming work, but also one of the most modest productions of the whole of German operatic literature. As "Waffenschmied" is a "pièce de résistance" of the repertories of all the German provincial theaters, it would not be complimentary to the Städtische Oper to say that the performance was satisfying. Genuine operatic works are not to be evoked out of the air. So we were given Vollerthun's "Freikorporal" at the Städtische Oper.

The Staatsoper gave a revival of "Fidelio" under the direction of Herr Carl Elmendorff, conductor formerly in Munich and now in Wiesbaden, who is best known by the fact that he has, for many years, conducted performances of the "Ring" in Bayreuth. It was a rather violent though animated "Fidelio," with very unequal soloists.

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There are many perplexing changes in the domain of music but no attempt is made to change our concert activities, which have outlived their present form.

In Berlin Herr Hans Pfitzner recently conducted his C Minor Symphony, based on his second string quartet. M. Pierre Monteux, who visited us a year ago with his own Paris orchestra, has conducted the Philharmonic Orchestra with great clarity and skill in the Symphony of César Franck, Paul Dusak's "Apprenti-Sorcier," Debussy's "Prélude à L'Après-Midi d'un Faune" and Stravinsky's "Pétrouchka" Suite.

Apart from M. Monteux, there have been very few guests in Berlin of late. Mr. Werner Janessen, from New York, conducted the Philharmonic for the second time. He introduced another work of his own, the "Louisiana" Suite, a kind of potpourri of folklore, which amused its audience. M. Alfred Cortot again paid Berlin a short vsit when, before a shamefully small audience, he gave an inexpressibly beautiful and plastic rendering of Schumann's Piano Concerto. Mm. Alois Melichar and Nicolai von der Pals gave two interesting Russian orchestral concerts. Furtwängler's and Kleiber's series of concerts have come to an end. Furtwängler closed with a classical program, and Kleiber ended with an evening of Wagner, composed of such historically interesting works as the C major Symphony, the "Columbus" Overture and the "Kaisermarsch." The high light of the evening was provided by Mme. Marie Müller in the "Wesendonck" Songs. The "Berlin Kunstwochen," to be carried out under totally new conditions, will reveal future events.

Portraiture Without Intrusions

By E. C. SHERBURNE

New York

"PAINTING a head I always regard as a mechanical problem of veraciously setting down the thing seen." Mr. Sidney E. Dickinson was talking of his portrait work with a studio visitor. "I try to keep my conjectures about sitters out of my painting. Conscious appraisals have no place there. Enough of the artist will get into a picture, anyway, unconsciously. The best part of him that artistically, the one part of him that will manifest originality, is his expression of his intuitions. Again, I have no right to impose the limitations of my judgment of a person upon him while I am trying to make his portrait. Suppose him to be a banker, and my thoughts are busy with wondering about the size of his wealth and the uses to which he puts his money power? Perhaps at heart he is not a banker at all, but a poet in the wrong groove. My mistaken impressions would get into the picture, and by so much the portrait would fall short of the best I could have done with it. I should miss something essential.

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"Because I believe any conscious interest in the methods of other painters to be a limitation, the theories of modernist art hold little interest for me. As theories, I mean. Technique after all is only a tool, and it is used at its best without self-consciousness. An artist must acquire a painting vocabulary, naturally, if he is to become articulate. Once acquired, this vocabulary may be forgotten, for what is needed of it in any given moment of a composition will come without summoning. But if the painter while at work cannot dismiss from his thoughts Cézanne's formulas, for example, something like a veil will intrude between the artist and his subject.

"The sitter, on his part, would do well to let the artist alone. Having commissioned him to give his particular vision to the portrait, the sitter may well leave him free to give out of the fullness of his means of expression. Inevitably the sitter intrudes when he places little handicapping conditions upon the painter, conditions that impair his truthfulness of seeing. Inevitably, too, the painter resents these intrusions, and little remarks about the sitter will creep into the portrait that would have been better left unsaid."

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Mr. Dickinson's further remarks were in effect as follows: He might require 15 or 20 sittings of a subject if he were to rationalize his impulses. Everything he really can see, on the other hand, may possibly be set down in three sittings or fewer. His portrait of Miss Florence Justineau, which received a prize at the recent Spring Academy in New York, came quickly in this way. The genre, "Aa Man," shown by Mr. Dickinson last year, was painted in three hours. In the park at Madison Square the artist found his model. There was a look in his eyes, and something in the way the man's coat sat upon his form as if it had become a part of it, that made it imperative to paint him.

There is something profound in a ragged person whose face shows an intent to survive. This was the sort of beauty that Daumier perceived and that stirred Forain. Degas's pictures of ballet girls convey the dancers humanly. We see them, usually, not in the glamorous surroundings of colored lights, enhanced by gay music, decked in lustrous silks and soft poplins; we see them at their arduous practice, when there is no applause and their toes hurt. The simplicity of the elemental thing—that is what moves us all. Sophistication in the arts tends toward triviality, cleverness in things that matter only to the few. An artist may stand out for 20 years against all arguments that he should do a pretty lady in a pretty evening frock, taking particular care to indicate the costliness of her jewels and furs. He might so stand because he was more interested in the real thing—the natural person.

The artist's big job is to knuckle down to get the force of the individual subject. As every subject provides a new problem in expression, there can be no falling back on recipes if there is to be fullness of realization. To work otherwise would be to adjust the subject to a theory of some sort. In a completed picture there should be no recognizable formula. The painter's father, who is fond of baseball, turned to the game as a means of finding a word of approval for his son's pictures. "They have change of pace," he said. "A realist may be poetic," Mr. Dickinson concluded. "To me there is no greater mystery than actuality."

'Œdipus' on the Air

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

"ŒDIPUS TYRANNUS," by Sophocles, translated by J. T. Shepherd, radiocast by the British Broadcasting Corporation, April 23, 1933.

The "Œdipus Rex" of Sophocles, which was last produced in London by Herr Max Reinhardt at Covent Garden Opera House in 1911, with Sir John Martin-Harvey in the title rôle, has received a remarkable performance by Mr. Robert Farquharson for the B. B. C. Mr. Farquharson accomplished the striking feat of taking no fewer than five parts himself, perfectly distinguishing each of the speakers by means of changes of pitch and inflection in his voice. He appeared to take all but one of the parts without effort, the high tone of his Jocasta being achieved, so far as the hearer could discern, as easily as the rough voice of Œdipus. Mr. Farquharson's Tiresias, however, betrayed a certain amount of strain, the hollow tones of his speeches appearing to require some effort. The whole performance was very remarkable, though one was perhaps more impressed by Mr. Farquharson's virtuosity than moved by the pathos and terror of his performance.

The principal feeling that the B. B. C.'s production evoked from hearers was one of admiration for the skill of Sophocles's plot. In any English translation, however excellent, much of the beauty and music of the original verse is inevitably lost, and Mr. Shepherd's admirable version consequently gave the impression of being a play finer in construction than in execution. If peripeteia—the discovery that a course of action designed to lead to a certain result is leading to a result the very opposite of what was intended—be the finest effect open to drama, then "Œdipus Rex" must have almost the best plot ever invented. Not only does Œdipus's determination to seek out the slayer of King Laius produce the very reverse of the effect he had intended, but each minor incident has in itself a miniature peripeteia, illustrating and setting off the great reversal that is the theme of the whole play. When Jocasta tries to comfort Œdipus with the story of how Laius met his end, her words, instead of, as was her intention, proving Œdipus innocent, merely make his guilt the more certain; and the visit of the messenger with the news that at first seems to render the dreadful prophecy of the oracle innocuous, turns out to have precisely the contrary result. These were the things brought out in the B. B. C. rendering, which induced an intellectual appreciation of the ingenuity of the story rather than overwhelmed us with a sense of its pity and splendor.

H. H.

A bronze portrait head of Mr. Paul Robeson by Mr. Jacob Epstein has been acquired by the Smith College Museum of Art. It was made in New York in 1928.

The Stage and the Cinema

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

SHAFTESBURY THEATER — "Crime on the Hill," by Jack de Leon and Jack Celestin, produced April 24, 1933; Embassy Theater—"The Rivals," by Richard Brinsley Sheridan, produced May 1, 1933.

"Crime on the Hill" is a tolerably ingenious mystery melodrama in which only the astutest members of the audience will spot the criminal more than five minutes before the fall of the final curtain, and it contains an admirable performance of a crusty and officious coroner by Sir Nigel Playfair. But it is for neither of these things that it is chiefly remarkable. The cinema has borrowed players, plays and production methods from the theater; is it possible that the theater in its turn might do a little borrowing from the screen? "Crime on the Hill" provides data toward an answer.

It is produced by Mr. Sinclair Hill, who has achieved some repute as a director of British films. Mr. Hill has employed in it several ideas of a distinctly cinematic flavor. During the intervals a singularly brazen voice bellows through a microphone instructions to the audience to be seated in time for the beginning of the trial that is to take place on the stage; and while one of the characters in the coroner's court is endeavoring to establish an alibi there is a blackout in order that insets may be shown of policemen interviewing suspected people, and furthering the cause of justice in other ways peculiar to policemen. This, of course, is one of the oldest tricks of the screen transferred to the stage.

We are doubtful whether such procedure is a contribution of outstanding importance to dramatic art. It is a trick that the film itself has come to rely on less and less since it has found its voice. It is better and more effective art to stimulate the imagination than to make the imagination superfluous. And if these visual confirmations of the speech that Mr. Francis James so excitedly delivers in the play are not directed toward rendering the imagination superfluous, what purpose are they intended to fulfill? Nevertheless, though in this case Mr. Hill's experiment is not a striking success, it is an experiment worth making.

"Crime on the Hill" is, paradoxically, ingeniously put together and at the same time ill-constructed. Few people will guess the solution of the mystery before the authors wish them to; yet it is regrettable that Mr. John Laurie's provocative detective should be left in the air after the first act, and that Sir Nigel Playfair should be confined to one-third of the piece. But the production as a whole is definitely entertaining, and passes an amusing evening.

* * *

Sheridan's "The Rivals" at the Embassy is surprisingly good in those parts in which it is not surprisingly bad. Lady Tree makes a delightful reappearance after what seemed likely to be an endless absence, and her Mrs. Malaprop is one of the high lights of the play. This is really a notable achievement, for, to be candid, the wit of that famous lady, who had "illiterated" her husband from her memory, and liked girls to have a "supercilious" knowledge of accounts, seems today a trifle wooden. Mr. Baliol Holloway, as Sir Anthony Absolute, is in immense form, especially in the more heated passages of the character. Miss Cherry Cottrell is pert and enlivening as the maid, but the other ladies of the cast, with the exception of Lady Tree, are hardly equal to their parts, and the Bob Acres is weak. Mr. Eric Portman as Captain Absolute is first rate, and reminded us oddly of Mr. Robert Douglas, whilst Mr. Anthony Shaw as Fag, speaks his lines with style, but should learn to fold a tablecloth with more care. Gentlemen's gentlemen take these things very seriously.

H. H.

The Kaleidoscope

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York

AT THE West Side Y. M. C. A. the boys' section recently had a hobby exhibition. One of the displays consisted of a marionette theater, operated by four youngsters under the direction of the boy who planned the whole thing, made the figures and operated them. He had an ingenious switchboard, so arranged that if the regular lighting circuit failed he could put the footlights on storage batteries, so that the performance could be given without a break.

Giving the Whole Script

In 1915 Evreinov staged a performance of Shaw's "Candida" in Moscow with a small black boy at one side of the room near the front reading the stage directions. Barrie is another author who delights in commenting upon the action of his plays as they progress. Enhanced entertainment might very well be yielded by "What Every Woman Knows," if it were presented in the Evreinov fashion, so savory are the author's marginal observations.

Not the Same

At a showing of Parisian paintings in New York a woman gallery visitor pointed to one of the canvases and remarked to a friend, "I have been there often." She explained afterward that she thought the scene represented one of the Paris railway stations. Fancy her embarrassment when the painter strolled up and remarked that the picture depicted the municipal pawn shop.

"Les Trois Mousquetaires"

A motion picture based upon Dumas's "Les Trois Mousquetaires," and now being shown at the Fifth Avenue Playhouse, is proving uncommonly interesting to high school students of French, in that the text makes no use of modern colloquialisms and so corresponds to the language as they are studying it. The film runs for more than two hours, and introduces most of the familiar incidents of the novel, including many scenes and characters that have not hitherto appeared in stage and film versions. The action is well interlarded with duels, and the episodes have French lanes, châteaus, castles and open country for background. There is a running musical accompaniment, choruses, songs and dance interludes.

E. C. S.

After *the* Theater

Mr. Martin: That was a corking show. How did you happen to hear about it?

Mrs. Martin: I didn't hear about it. I saw it advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

Mr. Martin: I don't remember seeing theater advertisements in the Monitor.

Mrs. Martin: Oh, yes! There's a group of announcements of the better type productions in almost every issue.

Mr. Martin: By the way, I think it would be a fine idea to write a note of appreciation to the manager of the theater.

Mrs. Martin: Splendid! You do the honors . . . and be sure you mention the Monitor.

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Three-Set Tilts Feature Opening N. E. L. T. A. Play

Eder, Flagg, Clifton and H. W. Smith Win on Longwood Courts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., May 22—Four first-round singles matches were played in the New England Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Association championships at the Longwood Cricket Club this morning, while four players were given first-round byes. Three of the four matches played went to extra games and extra sets.

James P. Eder '34 of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Forest Hills, L. I., advanced to the second round when he downed another New Yorker State player, Edmund C. Twichell '33 of Glens Falls and Amherst College, 7—5, 3—6, 7—5.

Amherst's other player, Robert S. Y. Clifton '35 of Rocky Point, L. I., won a three-set battle from Richard L. Allen '36 of Middlebury College, 6—8, 9—7, 7—5.

Edgar Craig '34 of Trinity College, the N. E. L. T. A.'s new secretary-treasurer, lost a hard-fought battle after he had won the first set 6—2, dropped the second at 4—6, and led 5—0 in the deciding set, to Allen M. Flagg '35 of Middlebury. The match score was 2—6, 6—4, 9—7.

Harold W. Smith '33 of Dartmouth College was the only winner during the morning competition to advance in straight sets. He defeated Terrance Mowbray '35 of Trinity College at 6—1, 6—4.

Those drawing first-round byes were Albert Horton 3d of Providence and Williams College, the defending champion; Franklin K. Koerner '33 of M. I. T. and Colorado Springs, Charles C. Jones '34 of Williams College and New York, and Robert G. Husted '35 of Dartmouth and Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Husted of Dartmouth was elected president of the N. E. L. T. A. and William B. Brown '34 of Williams College, vice-president.

The summary:

New England Intercollegiate Tennis Championship Singles—First Round

James P. Eder '34, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, defeated Edmund C. Twichell '33, Amherst College, 7—5, 3—6, 7—5.

Harold W. Smith '33, Dartmouth College, defeated Terrance Mowbray '35, Trinity College, 6—1, 6—4.

Robert S. Y. Clifton '35, Amherst College, defeated Richard L. Allen '36, Middlebury College, 6—8, 9—7, 7—5.

Allen M. Flagg '35, Middlebury College, defeated Edgar Craig '34, Trinity College, 2—6, 6—4, 9—7.

Shields and Prenn Win Doubles Match

AUTEUIL, France, May 22 (AP)—Francis X. Shields, only United States entrant in the men's divisions of the French hard-court tennis championships, today paired with Daniel Prenn, the German champion, easily to win a first-round match in men's doubles from Pascal and Francois Merlin, French brothers, 6—2, 6—3, 6—3. Shields also is entered in men's singles, seeking the title never won by other than a Frenchman.

Jean Borotra and Jacques Brugnon, veteran French Davis Cup combination, had a tough encounter in their first-round match, defeating the Italians, G. Palmieri and F. E. Dostiani, 7—5, 7—5, 6—1.

Favorites continued their victories in both men's and women's doubles. Fred J. Perry and G. P. Hughes, English Davis Cup combination, defeating the Frenchmen Maxim Guillemot and Roger Thierry in one of the feature contests 6—2, 6—3, 6—1.

The only match which might be considered an upset was the defeat of Paul Feret and Pierre Landry, ranked Frenchmen, by the Hungarians, Bela von Kehrlin and Emil Grabovitz, 6—2, 3—6, 6—3, 6—3.

The American, Mrs. Dorothy Andrus Burke of Stamford, Conn. paired with Muriel Thomas, English girl, to win in the doubles from Madame Danet and Madame Speranza, 6—2, 7—5.

Princeton Wins Childs Cup

PHILADELPHIA, May 22 (AP)—Princeton's mighty varsity eight, rowing perfectly, rallied in a mile-long drive Saturday to sweep to a one-length victory over the Pennsylvania crew in the twenty-eighth annual Childs Cup regatta. Battling a head wind the entire distance, the Nassau crew crossed the finish line in 7m. 17 2-5s. Columbia's shell, pulling up to a quarter length behind Pennsylvania in a stretch sprint, finished third, less than 6 seconds behind the victor. It was Princeton's tenth Childs Cup victory, equaling the 10 wins registered by Pennsylvania eights. Penn, stroking a snappy 34, held its second place to the end, but the battling Columbia crew, at one time more than two lengths behind, came up with a surprising drive. The wind beat against Princeton's jayvee eight, too, as it won an eight-foot victory over Pennsylvania's junior varsity in the event immediately preceding. Only after Penn's third oar, Harry Strong, apparently met with a mishap about 100 feet from the finish did Princeton forge ahead to win in 7m. 29s., with Columbia a poor third. Penn and Columbia could row to only one victory each, Princeton's sweep-swingers winning freshmen heavyweight and third varsity races as well as varsity and jayvee. The lightweight frosh event was Penn's in 7m. 15.2s., fastest time of the day, while the New Yorkers won a one-length victory over Pennsylvania in the varsity 150-pound contest.

College Track Results

Columbia 81, Rutgers 45.
Conn. State 49½, Norwich 54½.
Lafayette 69¼, Lehigh 56½.
Loyola 67 1-3, Milwaukee Teachers 63 2-3.
MacAlester 84½, Hamline 56½, St. Olaf 21.
Middlebury 68, Union 58.
New York 95, Alumni 49.
Notre Dame 71, Pittsburgh 55.
Princeton 78 2-3, Cornell 56 1-3.
Rensselaer 75, C. C. N. Y. 51.
St. Joseph 64, Delaware 62.
Swarthmore 75, Haverford 51.
Temple 100, Carnegie Tech 35.
Trinity 77, Tufts 49.
West Point 68½, Manhattan 57½.
Yale 73½, Harvard 61½.

Retains Interscholastic Title

Andover Academy successfully defended its championship in the forty-eighth annual interscholastic track and field meet at the Harvard Stadium, Boston, Saturday. Andover scored in 12 of the 14 events for a total of 52 1-5 points. Exeter was second with 36 1-5 points. Three records were broken and four tied. Lynn English High School won the class B competition and Beverly triumphed in class C.

Germany Wins, 4 to 1

BERLIN, May 22 (AP)—Holland and Germany split the last two singles matches of their second-round European zone Davis Cup tennis series yesterday, with Germany winning the contest, 4 victories to 1. The German team next will meet Japan at Berlin, starting June 9. Germany Saturday eliminated Holland when Baron Gottfried von Cramm and E. Nourney paired to win from Henk Timmer and O. Koopman, 6—3, 6—1, 1—6, 8—6, in doubles.

Brown Features In Eli Track Victory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 22—Yale's varsity track and field team scored a 73½-to-61½ point victory against Harvard in their fortieth dual meet here Saturday afternoon. The Crimson yearlings fared better, however, defeating the Yale freshmen, 78½ to 55½. Three meet records were broken in the varsity affair and two in the freshman meet.

Keith S. Brown '35 of Yale was the individual star of the meet winning the pole vault and high jump with record heights. He won the vault event with a height of 14ft. 1½in. surpassing the meet record of 13ft. 6¼in. formerly held by Sabin W. Carr '28 of Yale, made in 1927. He broke the high jump record of 6ft. 5¾in. set by R. W. (Dick) Landon '21 of Yale in 1920 with a mark of 6ft. 6¼in. The other meet record broken was in the javelin with Harry B. Coombs '35 hurling the spear 188ft. 5in. to better the record of H. M. Davidson of Yale of 187ft. 11¼in. made in 1926.

Sharing with Brown for distinctive honors is E. E. Calvin, Harvard sophomore, who scored three firsts. He won the 100-meter race in 10.7s., the 200-meter dash in 21.1s. and won the broad jump with a leap of 23ft. 7⅝in. Another star of the meet was John H. Dean '34, captain-elect of the Harvard football team, who won the discus and shotput. The summary:

100-Meter Dash—Won by E. E. Calvin '35 (H.); A. C. Walsh '33 (Y.), second; N. P. Dodge Jr '33, third. Time—10.7s.

200-Meter Dash—Won by E. E. Calvin '35 (H.); N. P. Dodge Jr. '33 (H.), second; A. C. Walsh '33 (Y.), third. Time—21.1s.

400-Meter Dash—Won by K. DeW. Warner '34 (Y.); J. M. Morse '34 (H.), second; Carlisle Abell '2ES (H.), third. Time—46s.

800-Meter Run—Won by J. B. White '34 (H.); A. T. Sutherland '33 (Y.), second; G. P. Rosen '33 (H.), third. Time—1m. 55.1s.

1500-Meter Run—Won by J. T. Turley Jr. '34 (Y.); A. B. Hallowell '34 (H.), second; C. F. Woodard '35 (H.), third. Time—4m. 4.2s.

3000-Meter Run—Won by A. H. Minor '35 (Y); Arthur Foote 2d '33 (H), second; M. B. Canning '35 (Y), third. Time—8m. 59.2s.

110-Meter High Hurdles—Won by G. S. Lockwood Jr. 33 (Y); J. C. Grady '33 (H), second; J. J. Hayes Jr. '34 (H), third. Time—15.3s.

200-Meter Low Hurdles—Won by J. C. Grady '33 (H); C. E. Dunbar '35 (Y), second; C. F. Pierson '34 (Y), third. Time—23.5s.

Running Broad Jump—Won by E. E. Calvin '35 (H), 23ft. 7⅝in.; W. L. Hasler '34 (H), second, 23ft. 3¼in.; C. H. Rose Jr. '35 (Y), third, 22ft. 7½in.

Running High Jump—Won by K. S. Brown '35 (Y), 6ft. 6¼in. (New meet record); E. P. Moore '33 (Y), second, 6ft. 1¾in.; J. S. Barrett '34 (Y), third, 6ft. ¾in.

16-Pound Shotput—Won by J. H. Dean '34 (H), 46ft. 6¾in.; A. F. Jackson '34 (Y), second, 45ft. 6½in.; J. J. Healey Jr. '34 (H), thir, 45ft. ¾in.

Hammer Throw—Won by H. B. Holcombe '34 (Y), 165ft. 5in.; V. T. Malin Jr. (Y), second, 158ft. 9in.; A. D. Converse Jr. '33 (Y), third, 158ft. 6½in.

Discus Throw—Won by J. H. Dean '34 (H), 149ft. 2½in.; J. P. Crowley '33 (Y), 147ft. 8½in.; J. J. Healey Jr. '34 (H), third, 143ft. 10¾in.

Javelin Throw—Won by H. B. Coombs '35, (Y), 188ft. 5in. (new meet record); W. H. Keesling '34 (Y), second, 185ft. 7½in.; H. W. Huntington '34 (H), third, 176ft. 2½in.

Pole Vault—Won by K. S. Brown '34 (Y), 14ft. 1½in. (new meet record); W. L. Thompson Jr. '34 (Y), second, 13ft. 9in; Francis Schumann '34 (H), and C. W. Williamson '33 (Y), tie for third, 13ft.

The coaches of the Harvard and Yale track and field teams met shortly after their meet here and selected the combined team to face Oxford and Cambridge in the Harvard Stadium, Boston, July 8. A selection from the 800-meter event will be made from the showing of the H-Y men in the coming Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. meet in the Stadium this week-end. The selection at present:

100 Yards—E. E. Calvin '35 (H.) and A. C. Walsh '33 (Y.).

220 Yards—F. J. Lane '36 (H.) and N. P. Dodge Jr. '33 (H.).

440 Yards—K. DeW. Warner '34 (Y.) and J. M. Morse '34 (H.).

880 Yards—J. B. White '34 (H.), J. M. Morse '34 (H.), or A. T. Sutherland '33 (Y.).

Mile Run—J. T. Turley Jr. '34 (Y.) and A. B. Hallowell '34 (H.).

Two-Mile Run—A. H. Minor '35 (Y.), Arthur Foote 2d '33 (H.), or R. S. Playfair '36 (H.).

120-Yard Hurdles—G. S. Lockwood Jr. '33 (Y.) and J. C. Grady '33 (H.).

220-Yard Hurdles—J. C. Grady '33 (H.) and C. E. Dunbar '35 (Y.).

High Jump—K. S. Brown '35 (Y.) and E. P. Moore '33 (Y.).

Broad Jump—T. A. Ritzman '36 (Y.) and W. L. Hasler '34 (H.).

Shotput—J. H. Dean '34 (H.) and A. F. Jackson '34 (Y.).

Discus Throw—J. H. Dean '34 (H.) and J. P. Crowley '33 (Y.).

Pole Vault—K. S. Brown '35 (Y.) and W. L. Thompson Jr. '34 (Y.).

College Tennis Results

Amherst 9, Boston 0.
Annapolis 9, Georgetown 0.
Cornell 5, Lehigh 0.
Dartmouth 9, Brown 0.
Harvard 9, Yale 0.
Holy Cross 6, Providence 3.
M. I. T. 8, Tufts 1.
Moravian College 5, Cooper Union 2.
Penn State 5, Dickinson College 0.
Pennsylvania 6, Johns Hopkins 0.
Springfield 8, Boston College 1.
Stevens 9, Lafayette 0.
Wash. & Jef. 8, Gettysburg 1.
West Point 8, St. Johns 1.
Worcester P. I. 8, Clarke 1.

England Defeats France

PARIS, May 22 (AP)—England defeated France, 14 matches to 7, in their two-day international tennis series, completed here yesterday. England had won eight of the first 11 matches Saturday and gained an edge of 6 to 4 yesterday, splitting even in four doubles encounters and capturing four of the six singles matches. Fred J. Perry and H. W. (Bunny) Austin, ranking British stars, both won in singles. Henri Cochet, French ace, confined his activities to doubles and, with Andre Merlin, lost to Perry and G. P. Hughes.

Southern Association

Results May 20

Atlanta 6, Little Rock 5.
Knoxville 11, Memphis 3.
New Orleans 7, Chattanooga 1.
Nashville 11, Birmingham 9.

Results May 21

Atlanta 13, Knoxville 9.
Birmingham 4, Little Rock 1.
Knoxville 5, Atlanta 0.
Little Rock 15, Birmingham 3.
Memphis 6, New Orleans 5 (10 innings).
Nashville 7, Chattanooga 1
Nashville 9, Chattanooga 2.
New Orleans 7, Memphis 6.

Pacific Coast League

Results May 20

Hollywood 8, San Francisco 7.
Missions 7, Los Angeles 5.
Oakland 4, Seattle 3.
Portland 7, Sacramento 2.

Results May 21

Hollywood 8, San Francisco 3.
Hollywood 13, San Francisco 13 (tie).
Los Angeles 10, Missions 9.
Los Angeles 2, Missions 2.
Oakland 10, Seattle 3.
Portland 6, Sacramento 2.
Portland 4, Sacramento 2.
Seattle 6, Oakland 5.

Spain Wins, 13 to 0

MADRID, May 22 (AP)—Spain won a brilliant victory over Bulgaria in an international soccer game here yesterday, 13 to 0. Rain and hail halted play several times but 20,000 spectators remained to see the rout of the invading team. Chaco scored six goals for the winners.

College Rifle Results

Annapolis 2360, 107th Reg. 2348.
West Point 1330, N. Y. S. E. 1322.

College Cricket Result

Staten Island 66, Haverford 34.

Boston College Retains Title At Tech Field

Wards Off Bowdoin Attempt—No New Records and Only One Is Tied

New England Intercollegiate Track and Field Meet Standing

Boston College	29½
Bowdoin	20½
Holy Cross	17
Maine	15½
Brown	15
New Hampshire	13
Williams	13
Bates	11½
Rhode Island	7
Springfield	7
Northeastern	5
M. I. T.	5
Colby	3
Worcester P. I.	2
Amherst	1

By scoring in nine out of the 15 events, Boston College retained its track and field championship of the New England Intercollegiate A. A. in its forty-seventh annual meet held at the Tech Field, Cambridge, Saturday. Boston College scored a total of 29½ points, while Bowdoin finished second with 20½.

The winning of the meet rested in the result of the 220-yard dash, when Boston College had a slim lead of two points over Bowdoin, which had its star, R. E. McLaughlin '33, winner of the second semifinal, in the event. When McLaughlin was shut out in the final and B. C. men took first and third, the meet swung in its favor.

No records were broken and only one, the high jump, was tied. S. K. Urner '33 of Williams topped the cross bar at 6ft. 1⅝in. to equal his own record established in winning the event last year. He tried for a new mark without success. The summary:

100-Yard Dash—Won by R. D. Wheeler '33, Springfield; J. E. McManus '34, B. C., second; C. W. Miller '33, Williams, third; J. J. Joyce '35, B. C., fourth. Time—10⅗s.

220-Yard Dash (First Semifinal)—Won by J. E. McManus '34, B. C.; C. W. Miller '33, Williams, second; A. G. Morin '34, H. C., third. Time—22⅕s.

220-Yard Dash (Second Semifinal)—Won by R. E. McLaughlin '33, Bowdoin; J. J. Joyce '35, B. C., second; T. J. Gilligan '35, H. C., third. Time 21⅘s.

220-Yard Dash (Final)—Won by J. E. McManus '34, B. C.; C. W. Miller '33, Williams, second; J. J. Joyce '35, B. C., third; A. G. Morin '34, H. C., fourth. Time—22s.

440-Yard Dash—Won by A. G. Adams '33, Bates; G. W. Winslow '33, H. C., second; H. T. Jensen '33, Worcester P. I., third; T. E. Ring '35, H. C., fourth. Time—49s.

880-Yard Run—Won by R. J. Jordan '33, B. C.; T. E. Darling '35, N. H., second; K. D. Black '35, Maine, third; F. G. Stiles Jr. '34, Brown, fourth. Time—1m. 55⅕s.

One-Mile Run—Won by T. E. Darling '35, N. H.; M. V. Jenkins '35, B. C., second; K. D. Black '35, Maine, third; W. E. Sweet '34, Amherst, third. Time—4m. 22 1-5s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by R. E. Jellison '33, Bates; E. W. Kenney '35, H. C., second; F. S. Lang, B. C., third; N. W. Packard '33, Bowdoin, fourth. Time—9m. 52s.

120-Yard High Hurdles—Won by R. E. McLaughlin '33, Bowdoin; C. W. Allen '34, Bowdoin, second; R. C. Funston '35, N. H., third; N. J. Holland '34, B. C., fourth. Time—15s.

220-Yard Low Hurdles—R. E. McLaughlin '33, Bowdoin; R. C. Funston '35, N. H., second; E. G. Carey '33, B. C., third; C. W. Allen '34, Bowdoin, fourth. Time—24 2-5s.

Running High Jump—Won by S. K. Urner '33, Williams, 6ft. 1⅝in. (equals record); J. W. Adams '35, Bowdoin, second, 6ft. 1in.; R. C. Porter '34, Bowdoin, and Robert Kramer '35, Bates, tie for third, 6ft.

Running Broad Jump—Won by A. G. Morin '34, H. C. 23ft. 6¼in.; T. F. McNally '33, H. C., second, 22ft. 11⅞in.; Walter Wrigley '34, M. I. T., third; 22ft. 10¼in.; J. W. Adams '35, Powdoin, fourth, 22ft. 9⅞in.

16-Pound Shotput—Won by T. F. Gilbane '33, Brown, 49ft. ½in.; G. W. Milbrandt '35, Northeastern, second, 47ft. 4in.; P. H. Couhig '33, B. C., third, 46ft. 7½in.; A. W. Alley '33, Maine, fourth, 45ft. 9⅞in.

Hammer Throw—Won by Henry Dryer '34, Rhode Island State, 165ft. 7¼in.; D. E. Favor '34, Maine, second, 160ft. 11½in.; C. Modiszewski '34, R. I. S., third, 158ft. 7in.; C. L. Reiss '34, H. C., fourth, 154ft. 3in.

Javelin Throw—Won by L. C. Brown '34, Brown, 188ft. 1½in.; T. R. Stinchfield '33, Colby, second, 170ft. 1½in.; C. W. Milbrandt '35, Northeastern, third, 167ft. 7½in.; W. E. Hawkes '33, Springfield, fourth, 165ft. 1in.

Discus Throw—Won by P. H. Couhig '33, B. C., 144ft. 9in.; W. B. Bauer '34, Williams, second, 136ft. 10½in.; A. W. Alley '33, Maine, third, 136ft. 1in.; L. M. Smith '34, Springfield, fourth, 136ft. 3¼in.

Pole Vault—Tie for first between J. E. Buonanno '34, Brown, and F. G. Webb '33, Maine, 12ft. 3¼in.; P. A. Havey '33, Maine, and W. H. Mulherin '33, B. C., 12ft.

Kimonen Wins Marathon

ALBANY, N. Y., May 22 (AP)—Running a steady race all the way and never worse than third past any of the five checking stations, Dave Kimonen, experienced marathoner of Toronto, Canada, Saturday won the National A. A. U. 25-kilometer run between Schenectady and Albany. His time was 1h. 30m. 3-5s. Setting his own pace, Kimonen trailed second or third in the field of 38 starters for almost 12 of the 15.53 miles before his smooth strides swept him past Johnny de Gloria of Albany, an early leader, and then Paul S. Mundy of Philadelphia. Mundy crossed the finish line 1m. 45s. after Kimonen, and about a quarter-mile ahead of Albert (Whitey) Michelson of New York, who clinched third place. Another New Yorker, Paul de Bruyn, running for the German-American A. C., placed fourth, followed 30 seconds later by Fred Ward of the Melrose A. A. of New York. Smiling Jimmy Hennigan of the North Medford (Mass.) Club, was sixth, a little more than seven minutes behind the leader, and then came De Gloria, who tired rapidly after leading the pack for more than half the distance.

College Baseball Results

Albright 5, Mount St. Mary's 3.
Arnold 12, Panzer 11.
Bates 9, Bowdoin 8.
Boston College 3, Providence 2.
Brown 6, Yale 1.
Bucknell 3, Lebanon Valley 2.
C. C., N. Y. 5, Drexel Institute 2.
Clarke 3, Worcester P. I. 1.
Colgate 7, mherst 3.
Colby 13, Maine 12.
Columbia 13, New York University 7.
DeKalb Teachers 7, Crane College 4.
Delaware 5, Washington College 4.
East Stroudsburg 6, Trenton T. 5.
Fordham 21, West Point 2.
Gettysburg 8 Penn State 5.
Holy Cross 14, Harvard 6.
Illinois 12, Michigan 1.
Indiana 9, Wabash 4.
Iowa 4, Wisconsin 3.
Lowell T. S. 7, Springfield 5.
Maryland 10, Annapolis 6.
Millersville Teachers 3, Kutztown 2.
Minnesota 5, Northwestern 5.
Northeastern 4, Middlebury 3.
North Central 6, Lake Forest 0.
Notre Dame 12, Ohio State 4.
Pennsylvania 5, Princeton 4.
Penn A. C. 5, Muhlenberg 4.
Pratt Alumni 13, Pratt Institute 4.
Purdue 11, Chicago 4.
Rutgers 8, Lafayette 5.
Stevens Tech 3, Haverford 2.
St. John's 7, Luther 0.
Temple 11, Dickinson College 4.
Tufts 7, Mass. State 1.
Villanova 10, Philadelphia B. of O. 5.
Williams 10, Wesleyan 1.
Westchester T. 9, Penn M. C. 1.

South Africa Wins 4 to 1

BASEL, Switz., May 22 (AP)—South Africa eliminated Switzerland from Davis Cup play yesterday, 4 to 1, dividing the final two singles matches. C. J. J. Robbins of South Africa defeated H. C. Fischer, 8—10, 3—6, 6—1, 6—4, 6—4, but M. Elmer defeated Condon, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4, 6—3. South Africa Saturday took the doubles. Virgil G. Kirby and Nat G. Farquarson teamed to win the deciding match, defeating Fischer and Steiner 6—4, 8—3, 6—2. South Africa will meet Australia in the third round.

College Golf Results

Dartmouth 7, Brown 2.
Holy Cross 7½, Brown 1½.
Lafayette 7, West Point 2.
Notre Dame 17½, Chicago ½.
Williams 8, Dartmouth 3.
Yale 8, Holy Cross 3.
Yale 9½, Harvard ½.

Four League Games Played on Week-End

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY, Iowa, May 22—A 4-to-3 victory for the Hawkeye ended the baseball seasons of both the University of Wisconsin and the University of Iowa here Saturday afternoon. The score was tied in the last half of the eighth inning when M. K. Blackman '36, reserve catcher, stepped to the plate and knocked a home run. The young catcher was being used because his brother, C. M. Blackman '36, was pitching. Score by innings:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Iowa	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	x	4	6	0
Wisconsin	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	8	3

Batteries—C. M. Blackman and M. K. Blackman; Pacetti and Smilgoff. Umpire—Mike Schreck. Time—1h. 55m.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 22—The University of Minnesota ended its Western Conference baseball season here Saturday with an 8-to-5 triumph over Northwestern University. Kenneth F. Gay '33, Gopher first baseman, wound up his Conference athletic career by securing victory for his team with a home run in the last half of the eighth inning with two men on base and two out. In the opening half of the inning Northwestern had tallied twice to tie the score.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Minnesota	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	3	x	8	12	3
Northwestern	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	5	11	3

Batteries—Shelso and Bruhn for Minnesota; Harris and Potter for Northwestern. Umpires—Fenas and O'Shea. Time—1h. 46m.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

URBANA, Ill., May 22—Driving three pitchers from the mound, the University of Illinois baseball team added another victory to its 1933 record Saturday by defeating the University of Michigan, 12 to 1. F. E. Wrobke '33 kept his Big Ten record secure in holding the Michigan batters to five hits. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Illinois	0	0	4	0	2	0	5	1	x	12	15	1
Michigan	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	5	1

Batteries—Wrobke and Chervinko for Illinois; Patchin, Wistert, Menefee, Meltzer, and Diffley for Michigan. Umpires—Charles and Otto Jensen. Time—2h. 10m.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 22—Purdue University came to Greenwood Field Saturday and defeated University of Chicago, 11 to 4, in a Big Ten baseball game. W. M. Griffin '34 and C. F. Hartman '33, did the hurling for the winning team. This victory balanced Purdue's record with three games won and three lost.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Purdue	0	0	3	1	0	0	6	1	0	11	17	4
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	4	8	2

Batteries—Griffin, Hartmann and Fehring for Purdue; Baker, Langford and Ofmi for Chicago.

Pittsburgh Is Holding A Three-Game Lead

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	20	10	.667
New York	17	13	.567
St. Louis	18	15	.545
Cincinnati	15	16	.484
Brooklyn	13	14	.481
Boston	16	18	.471
Chicago	15	17	.469
Philadelphia	11	22	.333

Results May 20

Boston 4, Pittsburgh 2.
Pittsburgh 7, Boston 6.
Philadelphia 7, Cincinnati 6.
Chicago 3, Brooklyn 1.
St. Louis 4, New York 1.

Results May 21

Philadelphia 3, Cincinnati 1.
Cincinnati 4, Philadelphia 2.
Chicago 7, Brooklyn 6 (10 innings).
Chicago 6, Brooklyn 3.
St. Louis 2, New York 1.
St. Louis 8, New York 4.
Only games scheduled.

Winning five games and losing only two, the Pittsburgh Pirates went further ahead in the National League baseball race during the past seven days, until now they lead the second-place New York Giants by three full games. One week ago the two clubs were tied for first place in the standing, but the Giants dropped four straight contests to the St. Louis Cardinals, and also one to the Chicago Cubs, a record that put them out of the lead for a while at least.

The Pirates continue to play championship ball, led by their captain and third baseman, Pie Traynor, who was hitting .364 when the unofficial averages were published this morning. The club's pitching has been excellent.

The Giants have done exceptionally well. Picked to finish deep in the second division, the club has clung close to the top and must be figured in the pennant race.

St. Louis moved up one step during the week and is now only one-half game behind the Giants. Pepper Martin has apparently returned to the form he displayed in the World Series of 1931. This morning he was hitting for .383, just two points behind Johnny Frederick of Brooklyn, the league's leading batter. Cincinnati has managed to cling to fourth place.

Brooklyn looked more impressive last week and for four days was up in third place. However, three defeats in succession from Chicago dropped the Dodgers back into fifth place. The Boston Braves, looking much better since their trip into the West, took two out of three from Cincinnati and duplicated this feat against the Pirates. Randy Moore is leading the Braves at bat, while Wally Berger tops the majors in home runs with 10.

International League

Results May 20

Baltimore 12, Newark 3.
Buffalo at Toronto, postponed.
Jersey City 3, Albany 2.
Montreal 6, Rochester 2.

Results May 21

Albany 11, Baltimore 6.
Albany 5, Baltimore 0.
Jersey City 3, Newark 2.
Montreal 10, Rochester 3.
Newark 8, Jersey City 7.
Rochester 8, Montreal 2.
Toronto 6, Buffalo 4.

American Association

Results May 20

Columbus 6, Toledo 2.
Indianapolis 3, Louisville 2.
Minneapolis at Milwaukee, rain.
St. Paul 8, Kansas City 6.

Results May 21

Columbus 4, Toledo 3.
Indianapolis 4, Louisville 1.
Louisville 4, Indianapolis 4 (tie, 10 innings).
Milwaukee 10, Minneapolis 2.
Minneapolis 14, Milwaukee 2.
St. Paul 1, Kansas City 0 (10 innings).
St. Paul 6, Kansas City 0.

Italy to Meet Great Britain

GENOA, May 22 (AP)—Italy qualified to meet Great Britain in the third round of European zone Davis Cup tennis competition by defeating Austria, 4 to 1, in their second-round series completed yesterday. The Italian singles ace, A. Giorgio de Stefani, and Baron Umberto de Morpurgo, both won yesterday. Stefani defeated Franz W. Matejka, 6—3, 6—3, 4—6, 6—2, while Morpurgo conquered Herman W. Artens, 4—6, 7—5, 6—3, 6—3. The Italian-British series will be played in London.

Michigan Wins Track Title As Records Fall

One World's and Five Big Ten Conference Marks Are Bettered

Big Ten Outdoor Track and Field Championships

College	Points
Michigan	60½
Indiana	47½
Illinois	41½
Ohio State	34
Purdue	19
Northwestern	18½
Iowa	6
Chicago	6
Wisconsin	6
Minnesota	4

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., May 22—One world's record was broken and five Conference marks improved when University of Michigan defended the title successfully in the thirty-third annual Big Ten track and field championships at Dyche Stadium here Saturday. Another record, that for attendance, was broken. Some 15,000 spectators turned out despite the chilly afternoon.

Ceremonies patterned after the Olympic Games featured the proceedings as Michigan compiled 60½ points. Indiana University, which placed second with 47½ points, gathered eight firsts to Michigan's two. Illinois was third with 41½ points.

J. A. C. Keller '33 of Ohio State was a double record breaker. He trimmed the world's record in the 120-yard high hurdles with time of 14.1s., and reduced the Big Ten 220-yard low-hurdle record around one turn to 23.5s. The old furlong record was three-tenths of a second slower, set by C. R. Brookins of Iowa in 1924.

I. W. Fuqua '34 of Indiana proved an outstanding star of the meet, breaking two Big Ten records, for the 440-yards around two turns, and the 220-yards around one turn. His team mate, C. C. Hornbostel '34, was also a double winner, capturing the one-mile run and the 880-yard run.

One-tenth of a second was clipped from the Big Ten record for the 440-yard run by Fuqua. He led all the way around the track to beat D. W. McQueen '35 of Purdue, who nosed out C. E. DeBaker '33 of Michigan, the indoor champion. The time was 48.6s. The old record was held by Edwin Russell '32 of Michigan, last year's winner.

Fuqua set another Big Ten record in winning the 220-yard dash in 21.5s. The old mark around one turn was set in 1930 by Archie Hahn of Michigan a tenth of a second slower.

Willis F. Ward of Michigan became the high scorer of the meet when he won two first places and two second places. He was first in the 100-yard dash and the running high jump, second in the 120-yard high hurdles, and second in the running broad jump. The summary:

100-Yard Dash—Won by W. F. Ward '35, Michigan; H. A. Hellmich '34, Illinois, second; C. W. Kemp '34, Michigan, third; H. K. Thompson '34, Minnesota, fourth; W. H. Stapf '34, Ohio State, fifth. Time—9.6s.

220-Yard Dash (One Turn)—Won by I. W. Fuqua '34, Indiana; H. A. Hellmich '34, Illinois, second; C. W. Kemp '34, Michigan, third; W. H. Stapf '34, Ohio State, fourth; R. M. Kennicott '35, Illinois, fifth. Time—21.5s. (New Big Ten Record.)

440-Yard Dash (Two turns)—Won by I. W. Fuqua '34, Indiana; D. W. McQueen '35, Purdue, second; C. E. DeBaker '33, Michigan, third; H. T. Ellerby Jr. '34, Michigan, fourth; Morris Teitelbaum '33, Ohio State, fifth. Time—48.6s.

880-Yard Run—Won by C. C. Hornbostel '34, Indiana; T. Turner '33, Michigan, second; J. H. Crossman '34, Purdue, third; R. L. Brown '34, Ohio State, fourth; W. E. Lemen '34, Michigan, fifth. Time—1m. 54.2s.

One-Mile Run—Won by C. C. Hornbostel '34, Indiana; R. W. Howell '33, Michigan, second; Charles Popejoy '34, Purdue, third; R. E. Bott '35, Iowa, fourth; R. D. Woolsey '33, Illinois, fifth. Time—4m. 21.5s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by J. C. Watson '33, Indiana; R. D. Woolsey '33, Illinois, second; W. S. Hill '33, Michigan, third; R. W. Howell '33, fourth; J. L. Currell '33, Minnesota, fifth. Time—9m. 29.6s.

One-Mile Relay—Won by Indiana (D. D. Harpold '34, P. G. Martich '33, C. C. Hornbostel '34 and I. W. Fuqua '34); Ohio State, second; Michigan, third; Illinois, fourth; Purdue, fifth. Time—3m. 20.2s.

120-Yard High Hurdles—Won by J. A. C. Keller '33, Ohio State; W. F. Ward '35, Michigan, second; K. J. F. Sandbach '35, Purdue, third; J. B. Pantlind '35, Michigan, fourth; C. H. Scheiffley '33, Minnesota, fifth. Time—14.1s. (Breaks recognized world's record.)

220-Yard Low Hurdles (one turn)—Won by J. A. C. Keller '33, Ohio State; Hawley Eggleston '33, Michigan, second; C. E. DeBaker '33, Michigan, third; O. H. Duggins '34, Northwestern, fourth; J. W. Brooks '33, Chicago, fifth. Time—23.5s. (New Big Ten record).

Running High Jump—Won by W. F. Ward '35, Michigan, 6ft. 2⅜in.; A. M. Olson '34, Northwestern, second, 6ft. 2in.; E. E. Smith '35, Wisconsin, and M. A. Read '34, Northwestern, tied for third and fourth, 6ft. ¾in.; B. M. Ornstein '35, Illinois, and Conrad Moisio '34, Michigan, tied for fifth, 5ft. 11¾in.

Running Broad Jump—Won by J. W. Brooks '33, Chicago, 24ft. 5¾in.; W. F. Ward '35, Michigan, second, 23ft. 8½in.; A. O. Adams '35, Illinois, third, 23ft. 7½in.; O. H. Duggins '34, Northwestern, fourth, 22ft. 9⅜in.; H. S. Jones '33, Wisconsin, fifth, 22ft. 9¼in.

Pole Vault—Tied for first, E. E. Lennington '34, Illinois; J. W. Wonsowitz '33, Ohio State, and I. R. Seely '35, Illinois, 13ft. 6in.; tied for fourth and fifth, R. J. Lovshin '33, Wisconsin, and S. M. Divich '34, Indiana, 12ft. 10in.

16-Pound Shot Put—Won by A. C. Kamm '34, Illinois, 47ft. 3¾in.; D. F. Cook '34, Illinois, second, 46ft. 5¾in.; G. F. Neal '35, Ohio State, third, 45ft. 9½in.; N

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Daily Features

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Boards (A. T. W.) — The inquirer asks which of the following forms should be used in referring to a number of successive boards of directors:

The Boards with which you have worked . . .
The Boards with whom you have worked . . .

In ordinary circumstances, the form with "which" would be approved (substitute "committees" for "boards," for example). Owing to the possibility of a double meaning for "boards," we should recommend "whom" in the expression submitted. The casual listener could not then misconstrue the remark as dealing with carpentry.

Ayont (Mrs. L. F.) — Means "beyond." Pronounce it *a-yont'* (a as in account, o short).

Hecatombs (Mrs. L. F.) — From Greek *hekaton*, "hundred," and *bous*, "ox," the combined form designating a sacrifice of a hundred cattle. By extension, the word has been applied to any great slaughter or sacrifice of victims, or to the ostentatious milling around and bellowing of such an occasion.

"And ye are Christ's; and Christ is God's," in I Cor. 3: 23 (W. H.)— The inquirer asks:

Should the apostrophes be there? I understand that some have been supplied by translators. The absence of them would make an entirely different meaning in this case.

A literal rendering of the verse would call for "of Christ" and "of God." The apostrophes were used as the sign of the genitive.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Rime-O-Grams No. 115

(Published April 24)
Greek Mythology

1.
A Titan in strength,
He bore without pain
Upon his broad shoulders
A planet mundane.
(Atlas)

2.
This bold son of Thetis
Was dipped in the wave,
That its magical waters
From peril might save.
(Achilles)

3.
This messenger blithe
Was uncommonly fleet
Because of the wings
Attached to his feet.
(Mercury—Hermes)

4.
For ten weary years
He wandered afar,
Recognized in the end
Because of a scar.
(Ulysses—Odysseus)

5.
With arrows and bow
Equipped for the chase,
This goddess exemplified
Action and grace.
(Diana—Artemis)

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Mrs. A. Z. Welse, Pittsfield, Mass.
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A. A. Tagaris, Cleveland, Ohio.
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Pict-O-Grams

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The answers will be found in a "box" among the advertisements.

The Christian Science Monitor's Quotation for Today

THERE lives and works
A soul in all things, and that soul is God.
—COWPER

Hymnal Notes

No. 188

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FEW of the hymn-tune names have more memorable associations than this of Rockingham, No. 188 in the revised Christian Science Hymnal. It was given for the composer's friend and patron, Lord Rockingham, Prime Minister under George III. John Fiske, American historian, has written that "the advent of Lord Rockingham's ministry meant . . . the independence of the United States." George Washington and Cornwallis had met at Yorktown, Lord North had resigned his ministry, and so came into power the Rockingham group, "staunch friends of America, all of them" ("American Revolution" II, 289-90).

An interesting coincidence here is not alone in the words of the hymn, but in the name of the poet, for we recall the influence another Adams had in shaping that generous treaty of 1782. Burke, another friend of America, wrote of Rockingham, "A man worthy to be held in esteem because he did not live for himself."

Edward Miller (1731-1807), composer of "Rockingham," was for 56 years organist of the parish church at Doncaster. He had good literary attainments as well as musical. The son of a stone mason, and brought up to that trade, he demanded music, and took himself off to London to become a student of Dr. Burney and to play the flute in Handel's orchestra.

Miller worked for better music in the church, and his "Psalms of David" (1790), with tunes, was very popular. It was widely subscribed for, from King George down, and even in the Isle of Man the delighted Manxmen united to buy a barrel organ that played Miller's tunes.

Rockingham had unprecedented success. Miller found the idea for it in a tiny book, 3½ by 2 inches, drawn from Williams's "Universal Psalmodist." The tune later became associated with Watt's splendid words:

When I survey the wondrous cross
On which the Prince of glory died,
My richest gain I count but loss
And pour contempt on all my pride.

An English writer explains that Watts's hymns were not often set to music of their own, because he was a Dissenter, and most of the composers were either organists of the Established church, or not interested in sacred music. This points at least to the strong influence which the English church, and especially the Chapel Royal, has had on English music. Our Notes, showing how many composers were connected with the Chapel Royal, indicate that the royal and other "patronage" of music encouraged and advanced the best composers, even as Lord Rockingham aided the stone mason's son.

In Lighter Vein

London Opinion

Charlady (interrupting important board meeting): "Excuse me, gents—do yer mind if I jest 'angs this 'ere towel on them there 'ot water pipes to dry?"

The Example

For nearly an hour a commercial traveler had been talking in his most persuasive and eloquent manner to a Yorkshire business man. The man seemed pleased and convinced, and the traveler felt sure a big order would follow.

At last the Yorkshireman said: "As'd like my lad to hear what ye have to say. Will ye coom in this afternoon and go over your talk again?"

"Certainly," replied the traveler, and at the hour appointed he presented himself for the interview with father and son.

Once again he went over the points of the article he had for sale, and when he had finished, the Yorkshireman, turning to his son, said, enthusiastically: "Do you hear that, my lad? Well, that's the way I want ye to sell our goods on the road."—*Montreal Star.*

Has Lots of Hosts in Line

"She brags of never paying for her meals."

"I know. She makes hosts of friends."

New Yorker

"Listen! I'm fed up on watch ticks."

Some Consolation

"Rose, will you marry me?"

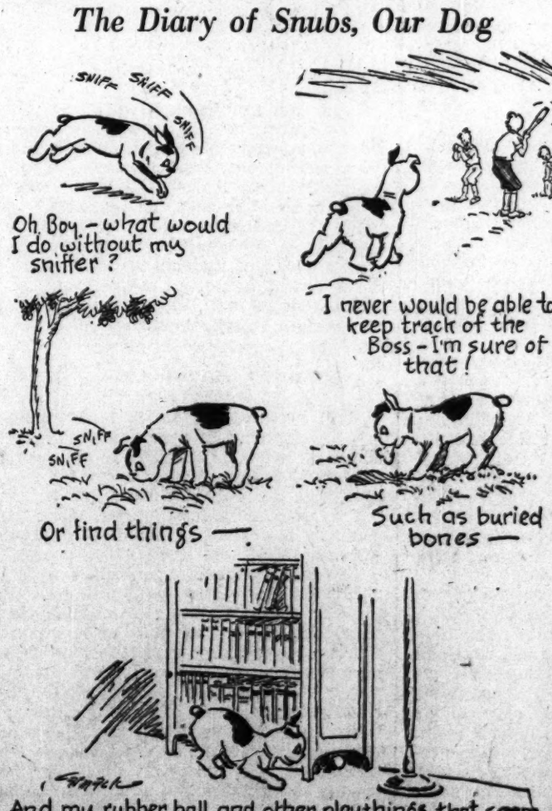
"Harry, I can't marry you—but I shall always admire your good taste."
—*Pearson's.*

Winnie's Whimsies

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

I seem so to exaggerate—
It's one of my naughty tricks;
So if I say there are a million
You may know there at least are six!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


SNIFF SNIFF SNIFF
Oh Boy - what would I do without my sniffer?
I never would be able to keep track of the Boss - I'm sure of that!
SNIFF SNIFF
Or find things —
Such as buried bones —
And my rubber ball and other playthings that seem to get mislaid now and then —

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Consideration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Juneau, Alaska

BECAUSE of early and continued snowfall, along with freezing temperatures which have prevailed this year in southeastern Alaska, many reports have reached the Alaska Game Commission about the sad state of wild life in the forests because of a shortage of food.

Not having sufficient means to alleviate the situation, the commission called upon the citizens of Alaska for assistance. Soon there were coins jingling in a common fund collected for the purpose of buying fodder and grain. Then a large crew, consisting mostly of business men, was recruited.

With axes in their hands, these men proceeded to the stricken areas under the supervision of a game warden, while hay was carried along streams by boat for use wherever needed.

Once in the wilderness, these men cut brush and felled mossy trees in places where the forests needed thinning. This was done to provide forage for the hungry deer, which came boldly and partook of the needed nourishment. Along the beaches, wherever the kelp was so frozen that the deer could not get it, hay was scattered for them.

Grain was also strewn by thoughtful people in many places for the little feathered sufferers. One day a game warden dropped in to see a prospector who lived in a lonely cabin in the woods. On a cleared place in front of the cabin, the warden's attention was directed to a flopping, quacking, scuffling of wild ducks feeding.

"What are you trying to do, Jim?" the warden asked. "Are you going into the poultry business?"

The prospector chuckled. Somewhat embarrassed, he told the game warden that he had fed a couple of ducks that were around his cabin, and that day by day more ducks came until he had a big flock. Upon close questioning, the warden learned that the prospector had made great sacrifices to secure food so that the feathered friends might live.

"Such understanding of our wild life friends," said Mr. Winn Goddard, assistant game commissioner, "which impels business men to leave their own interests, and hardened, rough men to make sacrifices in order to save our animals and birds, marks a significant development in human nature."

Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Major league uniforms—
will be worn by members of the Auburn prison's baseball team this season. The New York Giants sent 14 of their old uniforms to outfit the team.

Green shirts—
are worn by a new Fascist party springing up in Sao Paulo, Brazil, under the leadership of Plinio Salgado, a writer.

The automobile industry—
in the United States and Canada did nearly $5,000,000,000 of business in 1929, as compared with a little over $1,000,000,000 for 1932.

Highway workers—
and street cleaners in Madrid recently received an increase in pay amounting to one peseta a day.

What They Say

Possibilities

"The greatest need of modern Christianity is the rediscovery of the Sermon on the Mount. . . . The first time you read it you feel that it is impossible, but the second time you feel that nothing else is possible. The more I have pondered on this way of life, the more I am persuaded that instead of all the moral impossibilities lying in the Sermon on the Mount, the fact is that all the moral possibilities lie here and the impossibilities lie outside."—*Stanley Jones.*

Humanity

"Every human relation that is not an expression of love is a denial of our true humanity."—*Dr. J. H. Oldham.*

Bore

"A bore is the kind of man who, when you ask him how he is, tells you."—*Channing Pollock.*

Brevities

Arkansas Gazette: Among others that have profited by a change of Administration are the fish in the Rapidan.

Ponca City (Okla.) News: There are a lot of folk besides youngsters who have not learned to dissociate patriotism from noise.

Amusements

BOSTON

PLYMOUTH — Last Week
Evgs. 8:30—Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30
KATHARINE CORNELL
In Sidney Howard's ALIEN CORN

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MAY 22, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

"Evidence of Things Unseen"

GREAT problems from little atoms grow. But physicists refuse to be floored. They cannot answer all questions about the atom. Indeed, they cannot see the atom. But they feel sure it exists. These facts are again brought to attention by natural scientists now meeting for two weeks' discussion at Pasadena, Calif.

Dr. Niels Bohr of Copenhagen, one of the distinguished participants in the Pasadena symposium, has pointed out that the elements comprising the atom probably will remain forever invisible. And when a physicist says invisible, he means invisible. He means it cannot be seen, even with ultramicroscopes that make a pin point look like a balloon.

The atom, which laboratory laborers have been so energetically smashing into electrons, neutrons, positons, protons, photons, is in this category of invisibility. Yet upon this tiny something, men have constructed vast theories, expended years of research and large amounts of money. And not all in vain. They have seen in their test tubes evidence of the so-called reaction of matter to matter. But they have seen more than this. Even those experimenters who disclaim any but a wholly material view of their work have envisaged possibilities of vastly improving the conditions under which human beings exist. And they can mark no limit to those possibilities.

The materialist to whom only seeing is believing must pause before the example of these persistent believers in the atom. If he is alert, he must recognize in the results they have already obtained an indication of inadequacy in his own philosophy. He can hardly miss the suggestion that there may be substance in the "evidence of things unseen."

The kindly act, the courageous stand, the loving word—the fruits of these are to be observed in the laboratory of human relations as clearly as chemical changes are to be seen in the physicist's tube. And the story they tell is just as plausible and perhaps even more important. If the elements of the atom can be measured, or realized, only by their effects, shall men not be satisfied to measure the elements of spirituality by their effects also?

Photons, protons, neutrons are invisible parts, with which physicists are working toward an understanding of the invisible atom. Spirituality, love, truth and kindred qualities are attributes of the one encompassing Principle, and with these mankind everywhere can arrive at an understanding of the invisible God.

A Candidate for Control

IF THE Roosevelt Administration is looking for an industry on which to try out its plan of industrial control, the oil industry is a candidate. Few if any other lines of production have known greater chaos in the last few years than the one which furnishes gasoline for America's motorcars and lubricants for its machinery—and which has now come in for special attention by President Roosevelt.

Overproduction was evident, with huge stocks always in storage. There was talk of conservation—and rational use of natural resources is always in order. But a more compelling influence was the simple fact that nobody had any use for more than a part of the petroleum that was being spouted from the earth. Prices of the finished products have been down to a point where a once-critical public was little interested in further cuts.

There were two general lines, along one or the other of which curtailment might take place. One was the historic, ruthless way of simply letting prices go to pot and so eliminating by ruin the thousands of producers not favorably enough situated to survive. The other was to invent some live-and-let-live form of agreement or control by which reduction could be made uniformly among all producers to adjust supply to demand. The latter method, or the chief form of it, has come to be called proration, and it has been adopted by legislatures and regulatory commissions of some of the largest oil-producing states.

But proration has proved exceedingly difficult to enforce. In Texas it has been estimated that half as much oil was being produced outside the official quota as within it. In Oklahoma a legislative investigating committee has unearthed wholesale scandals in running "hot" oil from the wells even while national guardsmen were in the field. Breakers of the law reaped the price benefit of law-abiding companies' restraint. On the other hand there were charges that the conservation move was being handled to suit the big companies.

Notwithstanding these difficulties the friends of proration still believe it feasible, and a stronger legal footing is constantly being built up for it. Federal supervision would close one leak—excessive production in states which may neglect or refuse to take action. The possibility of federal penalties on interstate movement of illegal oil would also be a strong deterrent.

Two questions must give pause to the proponents of the Mariand and Capper bills. For one, most members of the American Petroleum Institute are said to question whether any greater powers are needed in order to straighten out the oil industry than are provided for all lines of business in the Industrial Recovery bill. For another, there is grave doubt of the propriety of hiring out a state's militia to police the assignment of production quotas—though it is evident the cost of this policing should be borne by the industry affected.

The bills to which President Roosevelt has given approval would set up the Secretary of the Interior as a dictator over the oil industry. A dictatorship may be necessary to handle the emergency situation, but the best thing an industrial dictatorship can do is to prepare for its own abandonment. In the long run the oil industry itself should solve its own problems, including the one of policing proration.

An Escape From the "I. Q."

No use at all for us to study,
We're in this "dumb-bell" group to stay.
They even think our brains too muddy
To know that we are classed this way.

SUCH plaintive jingle need no longer be applied to pupils in California schools, for California, in no small sense, has at last broken some of its bonds—the subtle, entangling bonds of the "I. Q.," or "intelligence quotient."

Though tucked away in inside pages of most Pacific Coast papers, an Associated Press message from Sacramento recently arrested attention with this announcement:

> Grammar and high school students who are not really "dumb" but have trouble passing intelligence tests designed to determine their mental classification or fitness will be relieved by the Senate's passage today of a bill introduced by the fact-finding committee to prohibit such tests.

How long and how deeply have those who know that intelligence cannot be measured, labeled, or limited in any direction, deplored this system of educational "advancement"! At least one university professor, whose only objection was the results of the method, has cited well-authenticated cases where persons branded as morons by the "I. Q." have become unusually successful in their particular line of work.

The saddest part, of course, has been that the children in the so-called low groups, not supposed to know the meaning of their classification, have been only too painfully aware of it. This was brought to the attention of one teacher with a shock on her first encounter with the system. Entering a new field in a middle-western state in the middle of the school term and uninformed as to the class groupings, she started to give an assignment to a "low" group. Immediately the room was filled with such remarks as:

"Oh, you're not supposed to give 'L' classes anything to do."

"There's no use for us to even try. We can't learn anything anyway."

"Nobody expects us to have our lessons."

Such piteous default in the beginning of the race! And what must have been the relationship of these children with those of the "superior" groups? Another example of "man's inhumanity to man"—the more offensive for posing as a benefit.

There is prospect of freedom at last for the children of at least one state. May the rest of the nation take heed.

Cæsar for Journalists

IT SEEMS hardly fair that an age which shows an unparalleled fondness for dictators should have taken to abusing the greatest dictator of all. Yet it cannot be denied that the reputation of Julius Cæsar is not what it was. Shakespeare described him as "the foremost man of all this world" and only a few months ago this opinion was confirmed by Col. John Buchan.

More recently Prof. R. S. Conway has revealed all sorts of defects in Cæsar's character, and into the breach which he has effected in Cæsar's reputation many other accusers have not refrained from hurling themselves.

The correspondence columns of the London Times have bristled with attacks even upon Cæsar's literary style. He is alleged never to have written anything comparable with the star passages of the great historians, like Livy's account of Hannibal's crossing of the Alps, or Prescott's story of Cortez's conquest of Mexico with a mere handful of followers. Cæsar could not write like Macaulay or Segur; his style was unemotional, unexciting, matter of fact.

Some people, however, will not consider that this is a serious defect in Cæsar; they may even think that a man who recognized that the first duty of a writer is not to be interesting, but to be truthful, might furnish a very useful course of reading and training for modern journalists.

Cæsar did not think in headlines; he was not constantly on the watch for slogans. He did not exaggerate every trifling incident he described into an event of world-shaking importance, in the fear that if he did not invest it with a sham cataclysmic significance no one would care to read about it. He did not choose from out of his comprehensive experience the most unpleasant incidents, and dwell on these to the destruction of all perspective.

Cæsar might well, in fact, be made compulsory reading in schools of journalism.

Quantity Again—and Quality

NOW comes comforting reassurance from Detroit that in one respect at least there has been no change in the American national character during the last three years. So far as the public taste in motorcars goes, the automobile industry finds this is fundamentally the same as before the long lag in sales.

The American car buyer still wants his new automobile to be fully equipped. He desires it to be up to the minute in mechanical features which simplify operation. He insists that it must represent something more than simple transportation at a rock-bottom price.

The motorcar manufacturer makes this deduction as the result of an experiment undertaken to determine which way the wind was blowing with reference to motorcar design. The credit for the discovery must be awarded equally to several manufacturers in the popular price class.

They all have pursued approximately the same technique. They have offered two versions of their product; the one representing a thrift model, the other a de luxe, or special, product. In three out of four such instances the base price line has embodied a shorter wheelbase and a striking absence of special features; in short, it has represented automotive transportation on a strict price basis. The buying public has indicated an emphatic preference for the de luxe series in every instance. In certain cases the ratio has been as high as eight to one, with buyers of fleets accounting for much of the patronage given the lowest priced models.

The significance of the circumstance is worthy of reflection. It is an indication that the huge industrial machine of the United States is going to be put back into operation to produce quality goods at the same time that it again begins to produce in quantity. The automobile industry was one that felt some concern on precisely that point during the last year and one-half. Its release from uncertainty through the medium of a soundly conceived experiment undoubtedly is illustrative of what may be expected in other quarters of industrial enterprise.

Planning, on a Whale's Back

EVERYBODY is convinced of the need of remedial action in all domains. The situation of the world, economically, financially, socially and politically, is recognized to be precarious. This recognition is reflected in statesmen's peace efforts such as President Roosevelt's message to the nations and Chancellor Hitler's speech. Possibly a more general recognition of the dangers will develop a greater readiness to face them cheerfully and to unite in overcoming them.

They cannot be overcome without common accord and without an agreed plan. That was the purpose of Mr. Roosevelt in seeking to draw the nations into mutual understandings at Washington prior to the London Conference. It has been the purpose of a succession of statesmen in Europe and America since the war. They have seen the need of concerted action, and if their efforts have hitherto failed, it is largely because peoples have not been taught to think internationally. Hitler, Herriot, MacDonald, Mussolini and Roosevelt are nearer agreement than are their peoples.

One of the chief problems is that, while the experts and the politicians are considering what can be done, or educating their peoples in the need for concessions, the circumstances change. Concessions come too late. Before a move which would have been helpful, is at last made, it has been overtaken by the facts and is inapplicable. This has been the history of the post-war period.

Something like a parable was furnished by the experience of the European delegations to the Washington conversations. They set out with plans partly prepared, and they proceeded to elaborate their plans on the ships which carried them across the Atlantic. Their plans were based on an assumption of America's adherence to the gold standard. Before they reached land the assumption was annihilated and the plans were pointless.

But this is not an isolated example. Consider how the picture has altered since the Washington conversations. Note what has happened in Europe in the last week. Events will not keep still. Nothing can be pegged down while it is being discussed. In a picturesque image, the experts and statesmen are said to pursue their studies and frame their schemes around what they suppose to be a green table; and when they are satisfied with their work the green table proves to be the back of a whale, which, with one motion, scatters the results of their labors.

We have seen this so often that it is high time we learned the lesson. After all, it is a simple lesson—namely that, as Mr. Roosevelt so plainly said in his message to the nations, this is not a moment for prolonged disputations and procrastination. Time is of the essence of every problem now presented to the world. It must be approached without excessive precaution or wealth of logic-chopping. We cannot afford to wait for a perfectly conceived solution.

Especially we cannot wait until everybody is satisfied that his interests are fully preserved. The process of examination must be curtailed as much as possible. Before the whale heaves its mighty back, we should go from talk to action. The disarmament conference reconvenes in Geneva under the happiest conditions it has seen for months. President Roosevelt's appeal and Chancellor Hitler's conciliatory speech have transformed the outlook of a week ago. Tension has been eased, ill will reversed. There is an opportunity for the diplomats to strike off a disarmament agreement which will at least give the economic conference a chance to meet in an atmosphere of peace.

Editorial Notes

Lumbermen of northern California have replanted 25,000 acres of cutover land with 6,365,000 young redwood trees. The trees being replaced had taken from 1000 to 3000 years to reach their fine maturity, indicating how clearly California realizes that it is a young State with a big future.

When a setting of eggs was discarded in proximity to a pile of hot ashes at Colorado Springs recently, the result was sixteen baby chicks. The incident seems to point to the unwisdom, also, of discounting one's chickens before they are hatched.

A Vienna professor proves that fish can hear and [illegible] they are rather human too; trained specimens distinguish between various differing sounds and show a fine unanimity in answering the dinner call.

Mahatma Gandhi caused the usual stir in beginning his newest fast. It is almost incredible that dispensing with such a small amount of food could create such a vast amount of commotion.

As the red ink entries begin to fade, the world begins to find that actually it is in the pink of condition.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

The Outlook in the War Upon Liquor

THE work of undoing seventy-five years' arduous endeavor to break the hold of the liquor power upon the social and political life of the United States goes on apace. Five states have thus far voted for repeal, or elected delegates to conventions in which the repeal majority will be overwhelming. It is quite true that of the five states, only one might have been expected to hesitate in casting its lot with the friends of alcohol. Michigan, Wisconsin, Rhode Island and New Jersey have been as wet as systematic violation of the Constitution and the statutes would permit ever since prohibition became the law of the land.

In none of these states has respect for law overcome the blandishments of those who sought to profit by the illegal sale of intoxicants. Wyoming, as a nonurban state, might have been expected to make an effective opposition to repeal, but in fact went six to one in its favor. New York will vote early next week, and there is little reason to hope that the supporters of prohibition, the foes of the saloon, will be able to make any very effective protest against the political, commercial, sporting, and underworld combination which is determined upon bringing back into power the trade upon which was founded in the past the most corrupt political machine known to American history.

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It may be said truthfully that thus far the results of the votes upon the repeal proposition have been only those which an intelligent observer, even though he were himself a convinced prohibitionist, would have anticipated. Nothing has thus far happened to affect the possibility of thirteen or more states ultimately casting their ballots against repeal. Yet a continuing record of dry defeats, such as may be expected for some time to come, will have its psychological effect upon those states in which dry majorities may be reasonably expected.

Delaware, Nevada, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts and Connecticut are all to vote prior to June 20. In not one of these is dry victory at all probable. In saying this I do not wish to discourage those who are fighting to maintain the anti-saloon policy, but it is impossible to overlook the past actions and the present temper of the people of these states. A well-financed and shrewdly directed campaign, the constant reiteration of the fallacious theory that the taxes derived from imposts upon liquor will materially reduce the income taxes of the people, and the renewal of the promises, nowhere explicitly put into proposed legislation, that there shall be no return of the saloon, have deluded and misled the people of the United States to such an extent that it is difficult to get even a hearing for arguments against repeal.

* * *

For the moment the electorate has the bit in its teeth, and is running madly toward the goal of practically unrestricted liquor selling. Indeed in many of our cities that goal is already attained by the unlawful extension of the legal right to sell beer by selling with it in many of the same shops all forms of intoxicating liquors. It has already become apparent that the liquor forces will stop at nothing to extort from the business the fullest measure of profit and the greatest amount of political power. The story in The Christian Science Monitor last week from Detroit of the seizure of the beer traffic by organized gangs, and their refusal to pay either state or federal taxes, is only a forerunner of what may be expected from every state if the program of the enemies of prohibition is given complete effect.

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In contemplating this discouraging situation I would not for a moment suggest that in its presence the friends of prohibition, even in states in which they are in a great minority, should relax their efforts to defeat repeal. If repeal is defeated by the narrow majority of thirteen or fourteen states, we are going to be subjected to the constant taunt that we are endeavoring to enforce a sumptuary law upon the country by a narrow minority vote. If it is going to be the fate of the nation to witness the reënthronement of King Alcohol, all should strive to see that the vote against his return to power shall be made as large and as impressive as is possible.

Let no one imagine that upon the fate of this proposed amendment the future of sobriety in the United States is going to depend. Out of this political agitation will undoubtedly come a rebirth of the educational endeavors which preceded the enactment of federal prohibition, and which had for their purpose instruction of the people in the physical, moral and financial evils which have always attended the use of alcohol as a beverage. The educational campaign was unwisely ended when the prohibition law was enacted.

Its field was promptly filled by those who sought the return of liquor and who, being unable to educate the people in any moral or physical benefits to be derived from that return, filled their minds with false reports of the great financial advantage to the nation which would come through the extortion of taxes from the masses by the device of selling them highly taxed liquor. It may be that the deleterious effects already manifested by the sale of the moderately alcoholized beer, now legal, will so strengthen the anti-liquor sentiment in the course of the next year that the repeal amendment may be defeated. There is no likelihood in any event that final action can be taken until late in 1934.

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Whatever educational methods may be employed in opposition to repeal will have their value even should repeal be effected, in contributing to the new line of attack of the friends of abstinence. Unquestionably that attack will be continued. Ultimately it will be successful, for evil has no enduring power to oppress a whole people. It may be that the strategy after this immediate issue is settled may take the form of again building up local option and state prohibition, a task which was progressing rapidly when conditions made federal prohibition possible.

It may be that the attack should not take the form of an advocacy of complete prohibition, but of insistence that all profit be taken out of liquor selling, and that it may be made a function of the state, conducted under the most rigid limitations. There are those, and I am frankly one of them, who believe that the liquor question will never be settled rightly until prohibition is made complete, and its enforcement is as effective as that of any criminal law. This I believe to be entirely within the bounds of possibility. But it is yet to be determined whether that end can be attained in another campaign, or whether the stronghold of John Barleycorn must be approached, as a strong fortress is approached in war, by parallels, zigzags, and apparently indirect assault.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

The Lender's Viewpoint

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

After reading the recent editorial in the Monitor "The Foreclosure Question," with much interest, I would gently like to remind that just now there seems to be but one side to this question. Nevertheless, you realize that the person who has loaned money also has a viewpoint? Money was loaned a few years ago in perfectly good faith—sometimes a mortgage loan represents careful savings on the part of the mortgagee. The farmer or the mortgagor has had the use of the money for purposes which he thought necessary, and now that there is a seeming slump in values, should the mortgagee forget that he has money invested in a mortgage?

A woman left a widow with a family may have received an insurance payment, perhaps only a few thousand dollars, and an attorney has advised her to lend her money on property at 6 per cent interest. She receives only $5 a month on each $1000 so invested. She loaned in good faith, and she has every right to expect her interest payments, and that the principal is intact and protected.

I grant you that foreclosure is grievous, and mortgagors should be protected from grasping, greedy people who think only of acquiring property at one-third its value with the view of selling when prices enhance.

To loan money on property is the most secure means of investment, so considered by banks and insurance companies. If this channel for investing capital is destroyed or interfered with, our present standard of secured wealth is tottering. The mortgage business is one of the largest businesses in our country, and in the past it has been a great accommodation to all people to be able to borrow money on their property and other security.

It has been a plain case of barter and trade, the same as to buy groceries. Twenty-five cents is paid for a pound of butter. A charge is made for the use of a sum of money. There is nothing discreditable about it. But because it is money that is being paid for, there seems to be an unpleasant odor about it. If one borrows a small portion of sugar in an emergency from his neighbor, one expects to return it in kind. (Miss) MARY G. H. SCOTT.

Denver, Colo.

Price Raising—and Army Salaries

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I enjoyed reading the editorial in the Monitor of May 9 entitled "Price Raising at the Wrong End." It answers in a degree a question presenting itself to every housewife, especially the wife of an army officer trying to rescue her budget from complete oblivion, after the recent devastating slash in the salaries of government employees.

It seems very inconsistent for Mr. Roosevelt to urge business firms throughout the country to raise the salaries of their workers, as an aid to better times, and then set such a poor example by reducing that already meager salary of his loyal workers, who give up their lives and homes in an emergency, to make our country safe and happy, and a fit place to hold his Government.

If these salaries had been raised during the prosperous times, when other firms were raising theirs, and giving their employees a huge bonus each year, it might be expected that a decrease was due; but they have always been kept at a miserable level, and barely enough to cover the expenses presented by sudden orders to a tropical country, or to Alaska, when the entire family must be outfitted for changes in climate. Receptions must be attended, even though one's uniform is shabby; dinners must be given and accepted, and numerous social functions drain the already depleted salary.

Have we ever had a President who took a pride in the army and navy, and helped them to take a pride in belonging to these branches of service? I cannot recall any in my time, unless it was Theodore Roosevelt. It seems as though our national defense has ever been looked upon as a necessary evil.

I feel, as do many, that war must be done away with in the near future, and rejoice that many signs are pointing that way; but must the defenders of this land who for years have kept it safe for this great step be allowed to pass out of existence in poverty and dishonor?

I cannot see the economy of reducing the salary of the soldier to $17 a month, and taking the men off the street, many of whom wouldn't raise a finger for our flag, and paying them $30 a month. It would pay an enlisted man to desert and join the wood choppers.

What hope can an army or navy graduate have with a future ahead in which there is not enough to keep one, not to mention two or three?

The point I wish to bring out is an old one, "Charity begins at home." (MRS.) C. H. C.

Chicago.

Renaming the Hoover Dam

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The announcement is made that the Secretary of the Interior has ordered that the name "Hoover" be dropped as the designation of the Hoover Dam in the southwest, and that hereafter the big project be known by "its original title."

It is fortunate indeed that the first of the big three reclamation dams in the Southwest bears the charmed name Roosevelt; but it will be in order that the second, now the Coolidge Dam, be renamed and become, perhaps, the Raskob Dam.

The facts as to the Hoover Dam are these: Mr. Hoover, as Secretary of Commerce, overcame numerous obstacles to this project for a dam on the Colorado River, and during his Presidency he pushed the matter so that contracts were let and construction begun. Directly contrary to the statement of the present Secretary of the Interior, the dam does not revert to its original title when it is christened the Boulder Dam. It never had that name. As a matter of fact, several sites for the dam were under consideration, Boulder Canyon among them. Because of this, it was then generally referred to as the "Boulder Dam project." But that site was abandoned in favor of Black Canyon, some distance down river, and the undertaking, when first officially named, was in honor of the President who had taken a deep personal interest in the affair, and because of whose direct intervention it became a fact. In this matter of nomenclature, the Government followed its own precedent.

Now, in an effort to belittle an ex-President of the United States, the present Secretary of the Interior sees fit to make this change. It is a cheap, pettifogging and vindictive piece of business, and can only be deplored by broad-minded citizens, of whatever politics they may be. It is of a piece with the remark of Congressman Rainey when he said, "Oh, Hoover, he is forgotten already." Mr. Rainey should be sure that neither his remark nor Mr. Hoover will be forgotten, and that the millions of people who will benefit by this great engineering feat always will hold in grateful recollection the name of the man through whose instrumentality it came into being.

Duluth, Minn. DWIGHT E. WOODBRIDGE.

To Pay the Taxes?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Yesterday I had my first blow from the new beer. Two small boys—thirteen—told me they had some of the beer. Another boy said, "You couldn't get it." "Someone bought it for us," was the reply.

The prophet Amos spoke of buying "the needy for a pair of shoes." Our people in our beautiful United States are selling their boys and girls to pay the taxes.

Dorchester, Mass. HANNAH H. WARDLE.